

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 29.

VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

NO. 139.

Umbrellas.

DO YOU WANT A REAL FINE UMBRELLA?

We have them from \$20 to \$40

In cheaper styles we have a large variety from \$3 to \$10.

Don't be satisfied until you see our stock.

Challoner & Mitchell,
JEWELERS.

Phone 675.

New Goods...

Now that the excitement of the Sale is over, we will devote our attention to the collection of new and seasonable offerings, acquainting you from time to time as the new goods arrive.

This Week

We are showing some novelties in

Beauty Pins and Blouse sets.

Crush Belt Buckles and Collar Buckles.

New Fashionable Watch Guards from 35c.

A few new and striking effects in Ladies' Silk and Chiffon Ties.

The Hutcheson Co. Ltd. The Westside, August 13.

It's Just This Way

Our prices are made for you, and if you don't profit by them it is your loss. It's part of our business policy to please patrons so well that they always return with their future trade.

See our Windows for Saturday Bargains.

Deviled Crabs 15c. Tin
Blosser Paste 5c. Tin
Shrimp Paste 5c. Tin
Haddock Paste 5c. Tin
Armour's Sliced Ham 30c. Tin
Armour's Sliced Bacon 30c. Tin

Freestone Peaches for preserving.

Dixie H. Ross & Co

Demanding the Best

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

**Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.**

Cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B.C.

ONE WEEK ONLY

200 Boys' Suits Half Price

FOR CASH

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

97 JOHNSON STREET

Use Mellor's Mixed Paints

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Paint.

\$1.50 PER GALLON

Guaranteed Imperial Measure.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

Screen Doors from \$1.25 up

BREAD

Something New in Bread.

Smith's Machine Baked Bread. Try it. For sale by all grocers, or leave orders for wagon to call.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street, opposite Briard Hotel, Victoria.

TO LET Hotel Brunswick,

Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

Furnished or unfurnished
96 rooms, exclusive of dining room, office, etc.**B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,**
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

CONTI'S WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

The Purest Manufactured.

Made from Pure Olive Oil.

25c. Per Pound. See our window

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,
N.W. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

FOR SALE

THIS WEEK

Large cor. lot with house, Johnson street Cheap
Lot and cottage, Maple street, for \$1,300
Choice lot, Fort street, two front-ages A Bargain
Lot and cottage, Johnson street, for \$1,450
The Old Brewery Property, Fort street Must Be Sold
2 nice cottages to let at Oak Bay. Cheap
When insuring your house give me a call.
Plenty of money to loan, low rates.
Coal and wood, best quality.**P. C. MACGREGOR,**
NOTARY PUBLIC,
22 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent.Canada Life Assurance Co.
Galeonian Insurance Co. (Fire)
Phoenix Assurance Co.**MONEY TO LOAN** In sums from \$1,000 to \$50,000 on good security

TWO WOMEN IN KLONDIKE

By MARY E. HITCHCOCK.

"The book of the week."—New York Herald.
"An entertaining book."—Montreal Star.
"What People want to know is just what the life itself is like, and this Mrs. Hitchcock tells us."—Victoria Colonist.
"Full of fresh and fascinating interest."—Victoria Times.PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
Copies of the first edition, which is being rapidly exhausted, to be obtained by subscription. Telephone or call at Briard hotel, where subscription list is now open.**H. W. TREAT,** Press, Trade and General Manager.
THOS. KIDDER, Smelter Manager.

VAN ANDA

COPPER & GOLD CO.

Purchasers and Smelters

—OF—

Copper and Copper-Gold OresWorks at Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C.
Rates on application.
Cash paid on settlement of assays.

SPARKLING ARCTIC SODA

ANY FLAVOR 5c
HALL & CO. Dispensing Chemists,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets
Ice Cream Soda, etc.

Removed to New and Larger Premises

John Barnsley & Co.

NOW 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Kodaks, Bicycles, Fire Arms, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Cricket and Tennis Goods, etc. In large variety. Telephone 993.

MONSIEUR RATT

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, steel, lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronson, Agent.

BARGAIN—Six-roomed house and lot 67x120, cleared and fenced, all in splendid condition; owner leaving town. Price only \$800. Apply Lee & Fraser, 11 Truncheon avenue.

MISS MCGREGOR, Dermatologist, will remove superfluous hair by electrolysis, cure dandruff and falling hair, remove moles, moth patches, or birth marks. Vapor baths for ladies; also cosmetics for sale. Electric Parlors, 114 Yates St.

NEW PIANO FOR SALE—Cheap, for cash, or on easy terms. L. M. Times office.

FREE, FOR ONE WEEK, FREE—I will make a regular \$5.00 picture for \$2.50 per dozen, and give one enlarged picture free with each dozen cabinets. I shall remain in this city for a short time only. Remember the place, 1054 Douglas street, between Johnson street and City Hall. J. Cook, Photographer.

HAVE YOU SEEN the Victor Chainless Bicycle, the new Spitz Roller Bear, at the Agency, 115 Government street. John Barnsley & Co. Telephone 993.

LUMP COAL, NET COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 993. Munn, Holland & Co., Truncheon and Broad street.

HASTIE'S FAIR

Tin and Enamelware.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SOCIETIES RE-UNION.

HOLIDAY.

Saturday next, August 19th, being the day for the Societies' Re-Union, on which they hold their first annual gathering, the citizens of Victoria are requested to observe the afternoon of that day as a half-holiday.

CHAS. E. REIDFERN, Mayor.

C. J. V. SPRATT

AGENT

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS

VANCOUVER.

I am now carrying a large stock of this Cement and can supply any demand, whether for a single barrel or for a hundred, at low rates.

WOOD and COAL

Best Dry Fir Wood . . . \$3.50 per cord
Best Lump and Sack Coal . . . 5.50 per ton
Best Nut Coal . . . 4.25 per tonOFFICES:
42 Yates St., opp. Bank B.N.A. Tel. 404
Spratt's Wharf. Tel. 144.

PEROT CASE SETTLED.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 15.—When the case of Mrs. Wm. Y. Perot was called in Bow street police court this morning it was announced the case had been settled out of court, the child, by mutual consent, being handed over to the custody of the grandfather.

HOUE'S

Straight Cut Cigarettes

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better than the Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store Street, Victoria.

Dreyfus In Tears

Story of His Sufferings on Devil's Island Read to the Court Martial.

Prisoner Wept While Details of His Sufferings Were Being Recounted.

Fears of Attempted Rescue the Excuse for Inhuman Treatment.

(Associated Press.)
Rennes, Aug. 16.—The second trial by court-martial of Dreyfus was continued this morning. Major Carrière, representative of the government, having refused to agree to an adjournment of the case until Monday, applied for by M. Demange, counsel for the prisoner, and Dreyfus, owing to the murderous attack on M. Labori, leading counsel for defence.

The feature of the day was the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. Dreyfus wept in court when the clerk read the documents recounting the details of his incarceration.

The proceedings opened with the application by M. Demange for an adjournment. This was followed by the deposition of M. Guérin, former minister of justice, who, however, only repeated the evidence given before the court of cassation.

M. Rebot, former minister for the colonies, testified in justification of his instructions.

To Treat Dreyfus Rigorously, declaring extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner.

Colonel Jouauste asked Dreyfus if he had any questions to put to the witness; he replied in an emotional voice, "No."

"I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak of the atrocious sufferings which for five years, I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, suffered on the Isle du Diable."

M. Demange here asked that the official report of the treatment of Dreyfus on the Isle du Diable, which was published in the newspapers last week, be read.

The clerk of the court did so, and in a sympathetic tone, recounted the harrowing tale of Dreyfus' mental and physical sufferings and inhuman treatment on the island.

Deep drawn breaths of indignation came from the hearers on the reading of the judges with his usual composure, but gradually, as the story proceeded, his eyes grew dim and tears glistened in them. Then they slowly trickled down his cheeks. Dreyfus could stand it no longer, and for the first time during the trial, gave way and silently wept.

The faces of the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion, and even the captain of gendarmes, sitting beside Dreyfus, turned and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion.

General Mercier, who, with M. Labori, was seated in the row of witnesses' seats, listened to the reading of the report unmoved, while Colonel Jouauste followed it with

An Air Bored of Tolerance.
M. Rebot afterward returned to the stand, added a few more words in justification of his conduct, and then Colonel Jouauste ordered the next witness to be brought in.

All eyes turned to the door on the right, and a moment later a woman, in deep mourning, appeared, and accompanied by non-commissioned officers, advanced to the platform. It was the widow of Colonel Henry, the French officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing the forging of certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised, before the crucifix, she took the oath. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying the words with frequent gestures. Her evidence, however, was of little weight. She admitted the frequent visits of Esterhazy to her husband, and declared her husband

Told Her He Forged One Document
"In order to save the honor of his country." She gave her evidence in a very matter of fact way, and was in no wise the sympathetic figure the anti-Dreyfusards have tried to make her.

General Roget, in dress uniform, followed. His evidence was "a virile diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end."

The court adjourned until to-morrow on the conclusion of Roget's monologue.

Colonel Jouauste previously asked Dreyfus if he wished to say anything, and the prisoner, who, during Roget's testimony, several times made a movement as if to rise and retort, but was waved down by Colonel Jouauste, rose, and in a voice which not agreeable in ordinary time, but when

Strangled With Emotion,
as it was to-day, was thrilling to his hearers, he cried, crushing his kept in his hands, "My Colonel, it is a frightful thing that every day they tear out my heart, and soul without my being able to reply. It is awful torture for an innocent man and a loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing."

The audience was profoundly stirred, and began to applaud, but the applause was quickly suppressed.

M. Demange then announced he would question General Roget to-morrow.

Uncle Sam's Hard Task

Insurrection Is Spreading in the Islands of Negros and Zebu.

Bands of Insurgents Are Destroying Plantations—Wealthy Inhabitants Flee.

American Naval Officers Alleged to Have Looted Buildings at Paote.

(Associated Press.)
Manila, Aug. 12.—via Hongkong, Aug. 16.—Arrivals and mail advices from Negros and Zebu agree that the insurrection is gaining strength in both these islands which hitherto have been counted most friendly in the archipelago, and which received with the greatest cordiality Professor Schurman, president of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines at the time of his memorable tour.

Outbreaks are feared, particularly in Zebu, where some leading men have gone over to the insurrection. Many wealthy inhabitants are preparing to leave the island. Senoras, Lorente and Melisa, supreme court justices from Negros and Zebu, have gone thither from Manila to use their influence against the insurrection.

The results of the autonomist government in Negros are disappointing. Insurgent bands are operating there as they did in Zebu, destroying plantations, claims for which are being presented to General Otis.

The bombardment of Paote, on the east side of Leguna de Bay, by the Napidan, whose commander was under the impression that the town had been recaptured by insurgents, has aroused strong resentment among the natives of the whole region. It is asserted that the officers and crew of the gunboat landed and looted the beer-butchers after the bombardment. The crew of the Napidan have been transferred to other duties.

Officers of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which has returned here from a cruise along the north coast of Luzon, report that insurgents occupy every village.

Two Americans Killed.
Manila, Aug. 16.—Insurgents have been concentrating for two days, about Angeles. It is officially announced that Colonel Smith, with ten companies of the 12th regiment and two guns of first artillery, this morning attacked 2,500 strongly entrenched insurgents at the south approach to Angeles, and drove them back after a sharp encounter.

The American troops lost two men killed and 12 wounded.

The insurgents' loss is estimated at 200.

The United States force will hold Angeles.

About 200 insurgents appeared this morning in front of Polanco, a short distance north of Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the 12th regiment, under the command of Captain Angulum. One American was wounded.

Britain Is Ready

Arrangements Completed for the Despatch of Troops to South Africa.

An Emergency Force of 20,000 Men Could Be Sent Within a Week.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 16.—The Transvaal situation is unchanged, according to obtainable official information, but the continued delay of the Boers' answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry as to the effect upon the Uitlanders of the proposed franchise makes the matter more serious.

The war office has completed preparations for an emergency force of 20,000 men to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transport are waiting orders.

It is said the Grenadier Guards, lying at Gibraltar and the 2nd Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to South Africa in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—The British agent here denies the story that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal government, or that there have been any modifications of the British demand.

DEWEY BETTER.

(Associated Press.)
Leghorn, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey, who has been suffering from fever, is better, and this morning remained on the deck of the Olympia. It is believed the admiral will give an official reception before leaving for Florence.

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

THE FAMOUS BORDEREAU.

Count Esterhazy Maintains That He
Wrote It—Labori's Condition.

London, Aug. 15.—Count Esterhazy in the Evening News to-day again tells the "real truth" in regard to the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, saying that he wrote it. The document, he alleges, was intended to serve as a substantial basis for an accusation against Dreyfus, who had been suspected a long time, and against whom there had already existed a number of grave proofs of guilt, which, however, could not be used without compromising certain persons whom it was imperiously necessary to keep in the background altogether.

Labori Recovering.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—M. Labori was removed in an ambulance to the residence of Professor Basch in a suburb of Rennes. The doctors are extremely hopeful of a speedy recovery, but consider it unwise for him to return to court until there is absolutely no danger of a relapse. Maitre Demange has decided, therefore, to ask for an adjournment, which has necessitated a written application by both Maitre Demange and Captain Dreyfus, who have already sent letters to the president of the court.

Colonel Jonastue will undoubtedly accede to the request, but he cannot grant an adjournment for more than two days, when the application must be renewed.

Captain Dreyfus wants the sessions postponed until Monday next, when it is hoped M. Labori will be able to be present.

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—According to an abstract of the report of the Samoan commission, published in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the Samoan Islands consist of a governor and a council of three members, to be elected by the three powers, Germany, the United States and Great Britain. The commission favors the nomination of a European as governor. The governor will nominate all officials, and have power to punish or pardon state offenders. His signature will be necessary in the enactment of laws.

The legislature will consist of the governor and council, three members forming a quorum and the governor having a casting vote. The powers reserve to themselves the right to alter or invalidate the laws enacted by the legislature. The governor will annually convene an assembly of natives to deal with domestic affairs, and its decision will be liable to revision or nullification by the legislature.

The chief justice is to be elected. He must be a man of probity, versed in law and equity. His salary will be \$5,000. All decrees of the legislature must have received the consent of three members of the native assembly, composed of one member from each of the three districts. The chief justice, or some other official nominated by the governor, shall preside over the deliberations of the assembly, but without a vote. On all questions within his jurisdiction the decisions of the justice shall be final, but the three powers reserve the right to modify or revoke decisions on political or constitutional questions, or matters of international law.

None of these provisions will interfere with the jurisdiction of the council regarding ships and sailors of their own nationality.

The National Zeitung, commenting upon the report of the Samoan commission, doubts that a satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question will be arrived at by the three powers while the tripartite condominium lasts. It considers the best solution would be in a transfer of the group to Germany. If this be possible, then Germany should elect a governor, thereby securing two votes, while the English and American interest should not be changed, one vote from them being necessary to form a majority.

NATIVES IN SORE STRAITS.

The inhabitants of an island of the Behring Sea Group are Practically Destitute.

Seattle, Aug. 16.—Captain Slamm, in a letter written from Dutch Harbor to his wife in this city, says of his sixteen days' cruise to the Aleutian Islands, which he has just completed:

Two of the prime objects of the trip were: A search for any possible survivors of the ill-fated Pelican, and the study of ocean currents in Behring Sea and vicinity, for which purpose numerous bottles were cast overboard, with instructions inside to flinders to forward an account of the drifting, locality, etc., to Washington.

The Grant left Dutch Harbor July 7. The weather was fine for a time, but a day or so out found the Grant in general Behering Sea weather—cold, overcast sky and frequent squalls prevailing. After cruising along and sending numerous bottles adrift, meanwhile keeping a sharp lookout for any of the Pelican's crew that should have had the misfortune to be cast away on any of the practically uninhabited islands, the Grant stopped at Attou Island, one of the Behring Sea group. They found the natives of this place in sore straits; in no immediate danger of starvation, but with the exception of good fish and wild fowl supplies, besides some roots and berries, practically destitute.

The inhabitants, numbering 73 souls—23 men and 50 women and children—were in a pitiable condition, many of the children being without a rag to their backs, and the majority of the others but little better, being chiefly dependent for bodily warmth upon the common practice of huddling, five or six together, in their "barabaras," or native huts, built of earth and stones, the fuel, ex-

cept the scant supply of driftwood, having been exhausted from the island.

It is common for a number of the natives, in the absence of a fire, to crowd into one of the huts, which, unventilated, foul and nauseating, holds but little advantage over a decent death by exposure, and this indeed would be preferred by any but a native of Attou to such a heroic method of preserving life. The crew of the Grant gave away here much spare clothing, besides some of their own private supply, and as a result men, women and children went around clad in miscellaneous garments, ranging from misfit, brass-buttoned official garments to scant underwear and old shoes. The people were suffering from lack of salt, and being without fuel could obtain none by distillation. This resulted in much sickness and kept the physicians busy for a while dispensing medicines. The contents of the single store consisted of 15 small bags of flour, 4 pounds of gunpowder, 10 yards of cotton cloth and 3 gallons of kerosene.

The natives distributed flour, tea, biscuits, tobacco, and last, but not least, plenty of soap.

The natives are quite religious, and attend regularly the services held in a little Russian church, where Philarete, ex-agent and lay reader for the Russian church, holds services every Sunday.

This man was educated in Alaska, and sent to head the colony on Attou Island. When the fishing season is on and the natives are laying in their supply of fish, Philarete goes over regularly to the fishing grounds on Sundays and holds daily mass services.

Attou Island has in the past been famous as a source of blue fox skins, and fortunes have been made in the traffic, but the traders, and not the natives, have made the money. The foxes have all been killed off, and the population is diminishing year by year.

The remainder are, strange to say, quite content with their lot, never having known anything better, and clinging fondly to the bleak, frozen island, which hardly affords them a means of sustenance, and which is often the scene of furious earthquakes and landslides.

The Grant stayed four days at Attou, leaving on the 11th for Dutch Harbor, which she reached, after a bad passage, on July 22.

Capt. Slamm's letter stated that the Grant was loaded and ready for a cruise to the Pribiloff Islands, on which she was to start July 22. There she was to patrol the seal fishing grounds and enforce the sealing laws.

Ten sealing vessels were already on the ground and ten more expected to arrive shortly, at the time of Captain Slamm's writing.

Last year as the revenge hunters, on account of the war, did not go north, the seal hunting probably far exceeded the legal limit, besides probable unlawful fishing being prosecuted. This year special efforts will be made to enforce the laws.

SAD INDEED.
It is indeed sad to think of the number who suffer from cancers and tumors. Addresses of those cured without knife or cauterizer will be sent to those who write to STOTT & JURY, 9, Bowmansville, Ont.

GUERIN STILL DEFIANT.
President of the Anti-Semitic League Remains Barred in His Office and Refuses to Surrender.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, conferred several times during the day with M. Lepine, the prefect of police, with respect to the defiance of M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semitic League. In consideration of the fact that recourse to force in the arrest of Guerin might lead to a useless sacrifice of life, enlisting still graver demonstrations of the enemies of the victims, the Premier decided not to arrest the life of any man, soldier, policeman, or fireman, but to leave M. Guerin a choice between self-imprisonment and arrest. The friends of M. Guerin are busy themselves to rescue him from an impossible and foolish position.

As an Anti-Semitic group was standing at the corner of the Faubourg St. Denis and Rue de Valenciennes this evening some posters by the evening were greeted with cries of "Down with the Jews," whereupon they were surrounded and threatened. A supposed anarchist then fired several revolver shots, wounding three men. One of them, a man named Camille, was taken to a hospital seriously wounded. The alleged anarchist was arrested.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OFFENCE.
London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Chronicle, which regards General Butler's virtual dismissal as "an indication that the country is being hurried into war," says: "His offence was that he spoke rough words of truth about that precious organization, the South African League. We are convinced that he acted for the honor and clear interests of the Empire."

General Lord Gurney, Wolsley, the commander-in-chief, has sanctioned, says the Daily Mail, one hundred volunteers of the London Scottish Rifles going to South Africa, in the event of war.

New York board of aldermen has voted \$150,000 for the Dewey reception.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious than cold or grippe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 30c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not grip or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 30c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Religion or Murder?

Faith Healers in Chicago Accused
of Causing a Woman's
Death.Criminal Negligence Alleged
Against Members of Dowie's
Zion Institute.

The Chicago correspondent of the *Seattle Times*, under date of Friday last, says: "Elder" DeWitt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrietta Bratz of the Dowie "Zion" Institute at Twelfth and Michigan avenues were arrested yesterday and taken to the county jail on the recommendation of a coroner's jury that they be held responsible for the death of Mrs. Annette Flanders at 1008 Indiana avenue July 28.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was reached after exceedingly short deliberation by Deputy Coroner Elbe and his six jurors. Stripped of its formal phraseology, it declared that:

"We, the coroner's jury, find that Mrs. Annette Flanders came to her death from peritonitis and puerperal septicemia at St. Luke's hospital, caused by criminal negligence and malpractice on the part of DeWitt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrietta Bratz. From the evidence presented we recommend that DeWitt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrietta Bratz be held to the Grand Jury until discharged by due process of law."

Dr. H. D. Peterson, 1800 Michigan avenue, who was called in to attend Mrs. Flanders at the last moment, when she was steadily and rapidly falling under the ministrations of the Zionite practitioner, was the first witness at the inquest.

What the Doctor Found.

The doctor said: "When I reached the house I asked Mr. Flanders who had been taking care of his wife. He said that it was a woman from Zion who had come down and prayed with her. I was also told that the name of this woman was Mrs. Bratz, 1628 Michigan avenue. I then made an examination of the woman, who seemed very glad to have me attend to her, and I found that she was in a very dangerous condition. That was on July 22, and I could not see that any proper physical care had been taken of the woman since her confinement in childbirth four days before. Mrs. Bratz said that all she had done for the woman had been to pray for her and bandage her. I told Mr. Flanders that his wife was in a critical condition and probably would die, but that possibly she might pull through if she were taken at once to a hospital where she could receive proper care. She was removed to St. Luke's hospital, but it was too late to save the woman's life, and she died on July 28."

"From my conversation with Mr. Flanders and others in the house I learned that, during the three days that the actual period of Mrs. Flanders' illness lasted there was practically nothing done to relieve the woman's terrible distress. Mrs. Bratz said all she did was to pray for the poor woman. After three days and two nights of ineffectual prayer she discovered that she must have aid, so Elder Holmes was sent for, and he came over and prayed too."

"I suspected that it was a plain case of criminal negligence, therefore I asked Mr. Flanders whether he knew the supposed woman doctor, and he told me that he did not. Then I telephoned to the office of the county clerk, where I learned that no such woman was known there. Thereupon I referred the whole matter to the state board of health. From all I could learn there was absolutely no care taken of the sick woman after her baby was born."

Testimony of the Zionites.
Mrs. Henrietta Bratz, called to the witness chair, admitted that she was not a licensed midwife, but said that she had attended many cases of confinement, though never before with any "mistake," as she expressed it. "Mr. Flanders called me in to attend his wife on Saturday evening, July 15," she said. "I did nothing to her. I simply asked her if she was willing to trust in the Lord, as he was able to deliver her. She said 'Yes.' Then I stayed with her until the baby was born, nearly three days afterward. All I did was to take hold of her hand and pray to God to help her."

DeWitt C. Holmes is a slender little old man, with a pleasant face and thick gray whiskers. He said:

"By occupation I am an elder in the Christian Catholic Church, and I live at the Zion Home, Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. I was summoned at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 18 to go to 1008 Indiana avenue and pray for a sick woman. I laid my hands on her forehead and prayed for her. Mrs. Bratz was praying along with me. I stayed there from 9 o'clock until noon, when I thought there was no further need for my prayers."

Mrs. Knobbe of 1008 Indiana avenue was the only remaining witness. Her testimony went to confirm the claim of Flanders that Mrs. Bratz had complete charge of her wife's sickness.

Flanders Not a Believer.

"I am no believer in Dowie or his praying," Mr. Flanders remarked to bystanders. "My wife was a believer and she insisted on doing as she thought. Before my wife's sickness I had engaged Dr. W. H. Webster, a physician, who belongs to a lodge I am a member of, and who has an office at 1355 Wabash avenue, to attend my wife. But the Zion people persuaded her to refuse to let him take care of her. They said that they could give her the best help possible, and they easily succeeded in persuading her."

It was after 5 o'clock when the patrol wagon with Holmes and Mrs. Bratz reached the jail. There was no judge remaining in the Criminal Court building, as the Zionites were informed that they rushed into Assistant State Attorney Walter's room and demanded that the two imprisoned members of Dowie's flock be released on bail at once. They

drove hurriedly away, after stating that they would not rest until they had found a judge who would release Holmes and Mrs. Bratz under bond.

AN INSECT THAT CAN COUNT.

An account of a curious insect found in the French colony at New Caledonia, contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Delaunay of the French army, who believes, from the regularity of certain gyrations that he has seen it make that it can count, or estimate number, up to six, was translated Colonel Delaunay's letter in *La Nature* (Paris, July 9). He says:

"In my capacity as an entomologist I have observed many curious customs and habits of insects; I have often employed my time in watching the sports of the flies in the sunshine; I have looked on with interest at the toilet of these same flies, as they rub their legs, bodies, and wings, and I have seen many other things. But I never had the fortune to witness so extraordinary a spectacle as that offered me by an insect in New Caledonia on September 29, 1892."

"I was walking, on that day, in my garden at Noumea, when my attention was attracted by

The Singular Movements
executed by a small insect on a banana leaf; it was turning about its own head as a pivot, describing rapid circles; every row and then it made a sudden stop and then it began to count, to be exact, sort of 'skipper,' which was the extreme of its gyrations on a leaf instead of on the surface of the water."

"All of a sudden the insect came to a full stop, and I waited patiently a good quarter of an hour to see what it would do. I resolved to observe and note the number of circles that it should describe in other directions, and, as I had intended to move again, I put down the following data successively:

"Six turns in the direction of the hands of a watch, then a stop; six turns in the opposite direction, a stop; five in the first direction a stop; five in the opposite, a stop; four in the first direction, a stop; three in the second, a stop; three in the first, a stop; two in the first, a stop; two in the second, a stop; one in the first, a stop; one in the second, a full stop."

"I waited for the insect to begin to move again, but I waited in vain; an hour was passed uselessly in this occupation."

The Creature Was Immovable
and seemed to be asleep. I then decided to put it into my poison bottle, and some time afterward I examined its corpse at leisure."

It belonged to the order of Hemiptera. Its length was about 3 millimeters (3/100 inch) and its form was in general that of a "water boatman" with its large head and powerful legs, although it was flatter than this coleopter. Its color was a light tan."

"I made a note of what I observed and placing the insect in a little paper box I packed it in cotton and sent it by a letter to Mr. Stanislas Meunier, at the Museum."

"Alas! Three months later this scientist sent word that he had received both my letter and the box, but that there was no insect in the latter. Owing to its smallness and lightness the hemipter had slipped out."

"Six months afterward I was fortunate enough to find one of the same kind of insects again. I hastened to capture it and placed it in a large box with a glass cover. I then promised myself a very interesting series of observations."

"But on the morrow there was no insect in the box."

It Had Disappeared.
My servant had evidently involuntarily aided it to escape by displacing the glass cover of the box while setting my table to rights."

"During more than a year's stay in the colony I never met with the creature again."

"However this may be, in reporting the observation of September 29, 1892, I may be permitted to think that I have seen an insect that knows how to count at least up to six, since it made movements numbering successively from six down to one."—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

The Russian government has agreed to arbitrate the claims of American citizens against the growing out of the seizure of their vessels off the Siberian coast. These claims amount to \$300,000.

There are men who imagine that out-door work is a sovereign remedy for all ills. They are mistaken. They are like slaves at their business, take insufficient time to rest and sleep, and neglect their health in every way. They then, when they are down, they go out every day and spend a little in their gardens, or try to cultivate Mr. Gladstone by cutting down a tree or chopping the family fire-wood.

A more ridiculous method of curing a man who is suffering from nervous exhaustion and is threatened with nervous prostration could not be devised. A man who has overworked does not need more work, but less work and more rest. The man who has lost his appetite needs something to restore it. The man whose nerves are shattered needs something to tone and strengthen them. Get the nerves right and strength will follow. A man who is well and eats well and sleeps well and assimilates his food will not remain ill.

In cases of this kind Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery goes to bed and rests to first causes. It creates a hearty appetite; it makes the digestion and assimilation perfect; it invigorates the liver; it purifies the blood and fills with the life-giving elements of the food. It builds up new flesh, new muscle and new nerve fibres. It is an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and nervous prostration, and the best of all medicines for overworked men and women. An honest druggist won't urge an inferior substitute upon you, thereby insulting your intelligence.

It is a dealer's business to sell you what you ask for—not what he prefers for selfish profit's sake. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little Pellet is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them.

The Salmon Run

Fishermen Make a Splendid
Catch at Stevenson—Too
Much Hurry.Cannery Men Are Paying Fifteen Cents
Per Fish, but Prices Are Ex-
pected to Drop.

Stevenson, Aug. 15.—There was a splendid run of fish at the river mouth last night and this morning. The average to the boat was more than 100 fish. Fifty was about the lowest and some boats brought in as many as 300.

The Fishing Inspector was here on Sunday evening and took note of several boats the owners of which had their nets in the water before 6 o'clock. Some fishermen had pulled in the first haul before the whistle blew the signal to drop nets. The fish were running very fast and the temptation to take advantage of a sure thing was more than the average man could withstand. Prosecutions will follow.

The Inspector simply took the numbers of the boats whose owners to his own knowledge were hasty in dropping their nets.

The cannery men are paying 15 cents per fish to-day.

A later report from Stevenson says that the run of fish yesterday morning was so great that some of the cannery men became blocked and temporarily suspended buying. For a day or two these cannery men will rush to Stevenson, after which they will be prepared to receive the fish as they come.

Haney, Aug. 15.—The fishermen here report a good run of fish last night, one boat getting about 300 the first drift, but the average catch per drift was about 50 and the average per boat all night was about 200 or 250, some getting as high as 400. At Westwater the same cheerful conditions prevail. The big run of sockeye salmon entered the river on Sunday night, and consequently, next morning every cannery on the river had as many fish as it wanted. As soon as the nets were thrown out at six o'clock on Sunday night, it was seen the big run was on. In all directions, the cork lines began to sink and, in many cases, the fishermen were obliged to haul their nets aboard, without taking out the salmon, this being done on shore, at their earliest convenience. The North-Atm boats shared the success of the day in the main river, and the Gulf boats added their quota to the glut at the various canneries. It is, of course, says the *Columbian*, that it is impossible to arrive at an average catch per boat. There are a few, however, which made complete drifts, and did not turn in 300 fish to the cannery, while some secured as high as 700. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning one of the city cannery men averaged 900 per drift, and it would not be far out to allow this quantity to each of the 3,000 odd boats now on the Fraser.

In consequence of the big catch, the price of fish has again dropped. On Thursday and Friday last, twenty cents was the ruling price, but fifteen cents per fish was all the fishermen got yesterday, and there was talk of another drop, if the run continues. Early in the forenoon, the fishermen have not done so badly, and some canneries have been obliged to put a limit of 100 on each fisherman as are not using cannery gear. All the steamers arriving in yesterday brought deck-loads of salmon from both up-river and down-river fishing camps, so, if the canneries can get away with them all, it will enable them, in a measure, to make up for what they were going behind by packing 25-cent fish. If the weather continue cool and gloomy, it will enable the canneries to eat all their fish, and avoid the stupendous waste of stale fish, which occurred a couple of years ago, during the big run.

WAGE EARNING CHILDREN.
Child Labor in England and Wales—Little Tots Who Have To Work Early and Late.

In answer to the government circular of enquiry as to the number of children working for wages out of school hours, 9,842 out of the 20,022 public elementary schools in England and Wales have sent in schedules containing the names of 147,849 children, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Only 231 schools have sent no reply. The remainder consider that in the schools under their control no children come within the terms of the circular.

These returns are admittedly incomplete. Some of the managers avow themselves unable to get full information, others only enter the names of children in regular employment or when they consider their occupation prejudicial to health. No attempt is made to deal with home employment, even where a trade is followed, but remarks show that this would include a vast amount of labor. In one district "most of the farmers' children get up early to milk and do farm work until school time." In another "very many are employed by their parents in the cabinet-making and boot trades." A long list of others are kept constantly employed in household work, some in large lodging houses, and probably as many more would be found to work quite as hard without pay as those entered in the returns.

In Country Districts,
In many districts wage-earning children are taken from school at special seasons for picking fruit, haymaking, beating up game and carrying fish, but the loss of tuition is likely to be less injurious than the attempt to combine work for gain with education. One hundred and thirty-one children under seven are returned as wage-earners; 84,246 are 11 and 12 years of age; newspaper selling employs 15,182; work in and about shops is done by 7,173; odd jobs, cleaning knives and boots, by 10,635; 11,585 girls "milk" babies for wages; over 9,000 work in house or laundry, and nearly 9,000 boys carry dinners or "knock-up" early workmen. The hours of 100,000 of the children are limited to from nine to twenty a week, but of the remainder over 30,000 are employed for between thirty and fifty hours; 756 work between fifty and sixty hours, and 216 are allowed from sixty to eighty hours and over. When we recollect that men in this country are clamoring for a 48-hour week, and that the figures given are in addition to the full day's schooling, the assertion of one manager, the

ASK FOR EDDY'S
HOUSE, HORSE, STOVE and SCRUB
BRUSHES
THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.

They are manufactured by a new process and will OUT-
LAST any other kind offered for sale.

workingman himself, that there are to-day in our national and board schools, thousands of little white slaves, is amply justified.

Worst Figures From London.
London is the worst offender, and accounts for over 30,000 child laborers. Yorkshire and Lancashire are far beyond all other counties, with nearly 15,000 each. Next comes Warwickshire with 8,000, and Staffordshire with 6,000. The rate of pay is miserably disproportionate to the amount of work; about 17,000 children earn under sixpence a week, 47,000 receive less than 1 shilling, 30,000 less than 2 shillings. The average money wage per child is rather more than 1 shilling. To this must be added in many cases, food or partial food, articles of clothing, etc., though such articles as "a girl works fifty-eight hours a week for 2s 3d and a meal pie," "a boy works sixteen and half hours for half a tin of salmon," and another "five hours a week for two sixpenny plants," do not point to a uniformly lavish rate of remuneration in kind.

The interest of the report lies largely in the comments made and particulars given by the managers. The inquiry has been warmly taken up by many of these. Several important school boards have forwarded resolutions expressing their conviction of the injury done to the health and progress of the children and their hope that the education department will be able to frame a regulation to meet the evil.

Long Hours.
Among examples given are those of children who have to walk from three to five, in a few cases as far as six miles in the middle interval of two hours, carrying dinner, and then rush to school, eating their own dinner as they go. "Some of the little ones work in a quarry before coming to school, and again during dinner hour and in the evening." A boy employed at placing skittles is engaged from 6 to 11 p.m. daily, another begins work at 3 a. m., and works again in the evening till 9 o'clock. A boy aged 12, in the fourth standard, is employed as a smelterer and newspaper boy. His wage is 5d. and he is employed thirty-seven hours a week. This boy rises between 3 and 4 every morning, and starts out at 4.30 to waken twelve or thirteen workmen. At 6 he goes his rounds as newspaper boy till 9 o'clock, when he comes to school. He is a very regular boy, but is often half asleep, especially in the afternoon of hot days. "One boy of 12 years is employed by a butcher for fifty hours a week, namely, from 6 to 9 a. m., from 12 to 2 and from 4.15 to 9, and the whole of Saturday." A boy of 13 is employed as billiard marker for thirty hours per week at a wage of 4s, and works until 12 o'clock at night."

When the work only amounts to a few hours a week, many pronounce the result to be beneficial, keeping the children out of mischief and making them helpful and handy; but the increasing tendency to over-pressure on the part of selfish or needy parents is admittedly very serious.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Order Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small cure.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.
Twenty-Six Cases and Eleven Deaths at Oporto Since Outbreak.

London, Aug. 15.—The following despatch from Oporto, Portugal, is published in the *Daily Mail*: "The suspicious disease which broke out here recently has become epidemic. Its symptoms are identical with those of the bubonic plague. The doctors disagree as to its precise character, but admit that it must be allied to the dread eastern malady. Sanitation and the water supply here are bad, and the wildest rumors are current. The authorities, however, are taking energetic measures." Since the outbreak of the plague here, there have been 26 cases and 11 deaths from the disease.

Seven thousand dollars in bank bills have been stolen from the C. F. R. station at Joliet.

These returns are admittedly incomplete. Some of the managers avow themselves unable to get full information, others only enter the names of children in regular employment or when they consider their occupation prejudicial to health. No attempt is made to deal with home employment, even where a trade is followed, but remarks show that this would include a vast amount of labor. In one district "most of the farmers' children get up early to milk and do farm work until school time." In another "very many are employed by their parents in the cabinet-making and boot trades." A long list of others are kept constantly employed in household work, some in large lodging houses, and probably as many more would be found to work quite as hard without pay as those entered in the returns.

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Trip to Chemainus

A Journey Through Constantly Varying and Marvelously Beautiful Scenery.

One of the Most Delightful on the Continent of America.

There are few, probably, of the citizens of Victoria who know from pleasant experience the delights of a journey through the country roads of the lower part of Vancouver Island. Probably the old-timers on business bent were better acquainted with the highways and byways, the hills and valleys, the lakes and drives, from Victoria to the coast fields of Nanaimo, but modern prosaic travellers stolidly ignore the poetry of the ancient means of locomotion and whether commerce or pleasure seeking, deliver themselves up to the tender mercies of the E. & N. railway company. If time is the essence of the contract, it is certainly desirable to travel by rail; if to behold scenery in all its pristine beauty, if the study of nature in all her wildest garb, if a change of landscape be sought after, then to travel with horse and buggy for 50 or 60 miles northward from the capital and return in agreeable companionship all the way, is to realize much of earth's purest joys.

About 10 days ago I commenced my peregrinations, and, as a respectable personage ought to be, surrounded with pecuniary of my family. Up to that time the Lieutenant-Governor had not made the statement advisedly secured my valuable services for a seat in the cabinet—and consequently I felt perfectly free to withdraw for a season from creditors, railway schemers and whimsical, sweet-faced teachers.

The first stopping place was Goldstream, the journey there being fairly familiar to Victorians, yet not nearly so much appreciated as it should be. Mine host Phair, of the Goldstream Hotel, made us thoroughly welcome, but cared for us in excellent fashion, hinting somewhat plainly at the difficulties of the journey to Shawnigan, which we expected to reach by the next evening. Next morning we rose with the sun and braced ourselves for the mountain climb to the summit.

By the way, it is rather remarkable that when you are holiday-keeping, the sun does not rise until nearly nine o'clock. I like climbing hills best by proxy. It is most refreshing to watch the other fellow putting on a cheerful face, and trudging mile after mile up hill through dusty roads upon a cloudless day, but to be compelled to do the thing yourself and call it holidaying, well, you begin to wonder whether life is a dream after all. A steady tramp on foot on an up grade for 6 or 7 miles makes a man most unselfish. First, I pitted the horse, I considered he ought to rest oftener, and encouraged him in the grade exercises. Then I considered my companion not to overheat himself, as it was thought dangerous by the medical faculty. Then I speculated on the subject of refreshment and wondered whether 10 o'clock was a suitable season for lunch, breakfast being over at 9. Then leveling valleys came upon me. I wondered why successive governments had not demolished all the hills and filled up the valleys. Then tender thoughts of my city friends came upon me. I pitted those tired, hard-worked Victorians who never know the joys of a trip to Chemainus, and mentally vowed to invite Senator Templeton to accompany him on his stylish form and airy grace, to try the ascent. And then, yes, we got there. Yes, we saw the forest giants that for centuries have defied the storms; the glorious peaks, inaccessible to the sturdiest explorer; the winding streamlets, that bursting from a thousand springs minister to the thirst of the hikers from Victoria to Esquimalt, and the mountain gorges that should attract artists who love color and form, unadorned and unadorned. And then the descent to Sooke Lake—well, it is charming. Get a good brake to your buggy, keep your head cool, eyes open, and go ahead. The road is wide, narrow, curvy, winds, twines, chafes, swirls and twirls until you begin to wonder again whether there is an end or not. Fortunately, the roads are first rate. Cyclists could not possibly complain, except possibly in that portion near to Shawnigan, but for all that, I strongly advise tourists to travel in the day time. The next stopping place was Sooke Lake, where we enjoyed upon and pre-empted a top residence belonging to Alderman P. C. Macgregor, who by written notice warns everybody against despoliation. Here, as a true Baptist should, I doctored myself in the placid waters of the lake and took liquid refreshment without stint. A lovely camping ground is Sooke Lake. Possibly a little solitary, and difficult of access, but to those who like to do a little illicit shooting, and a great deal of fishing, or to those moonstruck poets who wish to compose lyrics on nature's loveliest scenes, then buy a section around this pleasant spot. Still, I do not recommend the location for barbers, jewellers, or lawyers to commence business in, as it will take some time before the suburbs of Victoria reach Sooke Lake.

Then on to Shawnigan Lake, where Host Koenig ministers in home-like style to visitors of all degrees. Blackberrying, fishing, exploring, rowing, sailing, country drives in all directions, (whisper) shooting, what more can sublimity mortals need as a holiday resort? An excellent plan is to take a Shawnigan Lake centre for various excursions, say to Cobble Hill, Duncan, Koksilah river, Little Shawnigan Lake, etc. Having, however, purposed to reach Chemainus, the day after arriving at Shawnigan, we resumed our wanderings, and so passing Cobble Hill, Cowichan flats, Quatsichan we halted at Duncan, I do not think that one half of our citizens have any idea of the magnificent farms and excellent residences around the old time settlement of Duncan. Probably in all the province there are no farms better cultivated, nor better evidence of intelligent use of industry and capital than that part of the Island from Cobble

HOTEL DAWSON

Lighted by electricity. First-class service. Centrally located. Cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Newly furnished and refitted throughout. Free bath.

Meals, 25c; beds, 25c; rooms, \$1.00 per week; board, \$4.00. Phone 618.

Hill to Chemainus. The latter place was reached at the same evening, where the V. I. Lumber Co. are making night and day resonant with the sound of steam whistles, the whirl of machinery, and the buzz of saws. It appears to an outsider as if the company here act upon a mistaken policy in excluding other trades from their domains. Chemainus is so beautifully situated, with so many natural advantages in climate, harbor, fishing, and lumber that other industries might naturally arise.

The next morning we retraced our steps, changing the road as often as practicable, but everywhere succeeding with most delightful surroundings and charming rural resorts. The wonder to me is that our citizens rush off to all sorts of far away places, when the most alluring and enticing spots are to be found so easily of access to our own city.

I do not believe that any citizen can tell of my 50 mile drive in all the continent of America that combines more natural beauties and advantages for a holiday tour than the trip from Victoria to Chemainus. I am afraid I must discount your alarmist report regarding shooting. I saw hundreds of grouse, so tame that a good baseball pitcher could have brought down many with an ordinary stone, whilst I am bound to assert that I scarcely heard the report of a gun from one end of the journey to the other.

The people on the way are most hospitable. My old friend Mr. J. Douglas, of Cobble Hill, entertained us in royal fashion. Long may he live to give battle to any Government in defence of the rights of the farmers.

But why, Mr. Editor, why are there so many thousands of acres of excellent land uncultivated? Won't you, eh? Nonsense, you know better; vast tracts of land suitable for grazing, sheep raising, fruit culture are still in their primeval state. Speculators hold it? Yes, no doubt, yet the 3 per cent. wild land tax ought to make them tire of the business. E. & N. monopoly? Yes, perhaps so; still the question is unanswered. Thousands of acres of land waiting cultivation, thousands of people waiting work, thousands of dollars worth of agricultural produce imported into the province, yet—and I ask the question again—why is Vancouver Island so uncultivated and its land so little used?

W. MARCHANT.

Deer Skin Exportation

Full Text of the Judgment Delivered by Magistrate Hall.

The Statute Does Not Forbid the Exportation of Treated Hides.

Considerable interest having been aroused by the judgment delivered by Magistrate Hall in the case of the provincial police against Brash, arising out of the exportation of deer skins, the following copy of the decision is published. It sets forth in detail the considerations prompting the magistrate in arriving at his conclusion.

This prosecution is brought in respect of an alleged infraction of section 4 of the Game Act, B. C. St., 1898, Ch. 24.

The first sentence of section 4 reads:

"No person shall at any time purchase or have in possession with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, or shall at any time or in any manner export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, any or any portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this act, in their raw state, and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies."

On the 3rd July last the police seized at the outer wharf 50 sacks of "pickled" deer skins ready for shipment to San Francisco, and on 4th July they took from the warehouse of Bissinger & Co. some deer skins with hair on, and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies."

From the evidence of the defendant Brash it appears that he has since 1881 been agent for Bissinger & Co., of San Francisco; that he recently exported to them about 3,000 pickled deer skins and that he had on hand about 18,000 raw skins which he purposed to treat in the same manner as the pickled skins and then export.

At the hearing several exhibits were produced. Exhibit 1 being one of the pickled skins, and exhibit 2 being one of the skins with hair on, admitted to be in its raw state, taken from the warehouse of Bissinger & Co.

There are two questions for me to decide, which may be roughly stated as follows:

1. Is the exportation of the pickled deer skin, exhibit 1, prohibited by section 4 of the Game Act?

2. Is the possession of deer skins in their raw state for the purpose of converting same into skins similar to exhibit 1 and then exporting prohibited?

On the first question considerable evidence was introduced showing the opinion of experts as to whether exhibit 1 is in its "raw state."

Two experts were produced on behalf of the prosecution, the first of whom, Mr. Johnson, would not, without seeing further, say whether exhibit 1 was tanned; but having the day before received one of the seized pickled skins for examination, he produced it, as exhibit 5, and said: Exhibit 5 is an aborigine tan, a bad one; shows a tan, but the tan is not sufficient; exhibit 6 is deer skin chamois, not properly tanned, it is tanned leather; the only requirement to make 5 like 6 is to machine it or rub it; work would make exhibit 5 like 6.

According to the second witness for the prosecution, Mr. Fennin, neither exhibits

1 nor 5 are tanned; exhibit 6 is tanned; exhibit 7 is a raw hide; to put exhibit 7 into form of exhibit 6, 7 must be put into a tan, it would take about seven days.

These witnesses differ in their opinions regarding exhibits 5 and 7. Mr. Johnson says exhibit 5 is a bad tan, that exhibit 5 can be made like 6 by rubbing; and that work would make 7 like 6. Mr. Fennin says exhibit 5 is not tanned; and in order to make 7 like 6, 7 must be put into a tan, it would take about seven days. Both say, however, exhibit 6 is tanned.

For the defence, the first witness, Mr. Levillian, described the process or treatment to which exhibit 1 was subjected, as follows: "The skins were soaked in water three days, then placed on beams and the flesh taken off, soaked one night in water, kept in sweating room four days, hair taken off skins by fermentation, skins put on beam, hair side up and scraped, washed three times in fresh water, potash bath one night, spread on beam and worked on grain side, placed in sulphuric acid bath half-minute, then salted for export. That process being used on all the skins in the shipment seized."

He then says: "Exhibit 6 is a tanned buckskin, tanned as described; I tanned it. After it was taken from the sulphuric acid bath and salted 7 washed it, and dried it by sunlight, which brought it into the condition of exhibit 7; we then stretched it."

We thus see that the only treatment which exhibit 6 received in addition to that received by exhibit 1, was washing, drying by sunlight and stretching, and the witnesses for the prosecution agree that 6 is tanned. We also see that exhibit 7 received exactly the same treatment as exhibit 6, minus the stretching.

Therefore, if 6 be tanned, and all the witnesses so far say it is, 7 must be also; and if 6 and 7 be tanned surely it cannot be said that exhibit 1 is not tanned, since washing and sunlight are all it requires to make it equal in treatment to exhibit 7.

If further proof be necessary, it is supplied.

Another skin was put in evidence, exhibit 8, exactly similar to exhibit 7.

Boocan, an employee of the defendant, then took exhibit 7, and by working it in court on an iron rack for about seven or eight minutes brought it into nearly the same condition as exhibit 6.

Mr. Peat, another expert, says: Exhibits 1 and 8 are tanned. Exhibit 6 is tanned buckskin, rough finished. Leather finished, exhibit 6 is used for shoe lining, rough gloves, etc. Exhibit 6 is the ordinary buckskin of commerce."

Mr. Best testified that exhibit 2 can be tanned by the process described by Levillian, and that exhibits 1, 5 and 8 are tanned.

Mr. Lubbe says exhibits 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are tanned. Exhibit 8 is a completely tanned skin. It is leather, put 8 into a tanning mill and it would come out chamois leather in ten minutes.

In the face of this evidence it must be concluded that the pickled skin exhibit 1 is tanned, and if tanned it is not in its "raw state," and its exportation is not prohibited by section 4 of the Game Act.

I am of opinion that the second question must also receive a negative answer.

If the intention of the Legislature has been to totally prohibit the exportation of deer skins, the words "in their raw state" would certainly have been omitted from the section under consideration.

To me it seems clear there was no such intention, but there was an intention to prohibit the exportation of deer skins "in their raw state."

That no person shall have in possession with intent to export" etc., is a provision enabling section 16 of the act relating to seizure, etc., to be carried into effect. Together, they provide a means of stopping the exportation, and do not merely leave as the only remedy a penalty to be inflicted upon the offender after the exportation has been actually completed. This view is borne out by the insertion of section 4 of the words "and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies."

I think the fair construction of section 4 is that it is the possession with intent to export "in their raw state," which is prohibited. There is no evidence here of any such intention.

I must therefore answer both questions in the negative and dismiss the case.

H. G. HALL, S.M.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pikesville, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

DAN GODFREY'S BAND.

No musical organization has ever received at the hands of the people of the United States so many marks of high favor as has the British Guards band. In less than two weeks, Dan, Godfrey and England's crack military soldier musicians have appeared at the White House before President McKinley and his cabinet, surrounded by the U. S. Marine Band of Washington, made honorary members of the celebrated Stonewall Brigade Military Band of Staunton, Virginia, escorted to their hotels at Atlanta by two regimental bands—the 8th and 2nd, regiments, and a concourse of people which blocked the streets as far as the eye could see, besides inaugurating opening of two new music halls, the Converse Musical Festival Hall, Sparta, N. C., and the magnificent Auditorium, just completed at Charleston, N. C. At the Isle of Palms at Baltimore, Md., the Artillery Band met the English visitors on their arrival. Everywhere the Guards won unstinted praise for the magnificent quality of their music, and seldom is it that such enthusiasm is witnessed as to be seen at the British Guards' concerts.

The sale of seats open at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Monday morning.

Mrs. Eastwood, of Kewatin, Ont., on Monday accidentally shot her husband with a revolver.

Garfield Tea

Will always relieve and often cure Piles.

25 cents, all dealers.

Every Success Has Its Imitators.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a success. Successful in preventing diseases and in curing diseases already developed. Successful in gaining, on its own merits, the endorsements of the leading physicians and medical journals of Great Britain and Canada.

That is why a palpable imitation of Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been placed on the market. The perpetrators of this insult to the intelligence of the public are printers of London, Ontario. Their object was to reproduce as nearly as possible the package used to contain Abbey's Effervescent Salt. The cheap and nasty powder which their package contained did not even have the good point of being palatable. The High Court of Justice has issued an injunction against its proprietors, and its sale has been stopped, but still

WE WARN THE PUBLIC

that when buying Abbey's Effervescent Salt to be sure they get it. Shakespeare's head on the package stamps it genuine. Look for it.

There is no effervescent salt but Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

AVOID SUBSTITUTION.

(From the Canadian Druggist.)

There are forms of substitution which are quite as reprehensible as a deliberate giving of something else for the preparation ordered—and one of the latest of these has just come under our notice. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is recognized by the physician and public alike as a valuable remedy. Its sale has been almost phenomenal—a fact which is due to its real medicinal virtue. Recognizing this fact, a package has appeared on the market almost similar in appearance, size and style of bottle and package, and with a label as closely imitating it as possible, intended, without doubt, to deceive the public.

It has unfortunately been purchased by some druggists, possibly without considering the evident intention of the makers, and also the loss of custom which must inevitably follow if an attempt is made to sell it in place of the article which it would seek to displace.

For sale by all druggists. Large bottles 60c, trial size 25c.

IRON IN CANADA.

Effects of the Recent Great Advance in Prices—Security to Investors—It is One of the Great Factors of Success.

The wonderful revival of the past six months in the iron trade has had a most beneficial influence on the manufacture of iron in Canada. Last year's depression of trade in the United States, and the abnormally low prices current there, made most people consider a revival like the present almost impossible, and it was freely prophesied that with the enormous capacity of the mills in the United States, any possible increase in demand could easily be overtaken, and that a boom such as we had twenty years ago was now out of the question.

The present position of the market shows that the unexpected very often happens—and it was not altogether unexpected. The railway companies and all large corporations had been economizing for years back, and they were in such a position that any large increase of traffic meant that they would be forced to a very large expenditure for rolling stock and plant. Trade, too, in Britain and on the continent was exceptionally good, and a large export business had been developed from the United States, due in a great measure to the high prices prevailing abroad, and the inability of British manufacturers to overtake the requirements of their foreign trade. When the home trade in the United States began to revive, the prices of iron immediately went up with a rush. Then it was found that the furnace capacity was inadequate for the requirements of the steel makers, and the steel melting plants could not produce enough steel for the rolling mills. New furnaces and new plants have been put in operation all over the country, but the demand has been so great that nearly every plant in the United States has its product sold up for the next four or six months. Prices are, generally speaking, more than double what they were six months ago. Such is the position of the iron and steel trade of the United States and Canada to-day, and it is safe to predict that this state of affairs will continue at least over the next year.

Built Up Under Protection.

There is only one thing that can stimulate the manufacture of any article or the development of any industry, and that is the prospect of a fair profit. The iron trade of the United States owes its position to-day to the careful nursing by protection that it has had during the past thirty years. The profitable nature of the business of iron making enabled men to invest large sums of money in prospecting and developing mineral resources of the country, which had a large market in itself, and had not to look to an export trade for support. There is no doubt that the pioneers in this development made good profits, but this was the incentive. They took great risks, and had it not been that a larger margin of profit was possible than can be realized from similar industries in old established countries, it is very doubtful if the present state of development would have been reached for many years to come.

The internal competition which resulted from this state of affairs soon began to forebode prices down to a competitive basis. New and improved methods of handling and transporting ore were used, larger furnaces were built, the mills were equipped with labor saving machinery, and it is now beyond question that the large steel companies of the United States are to-day better equipped and better conducted than any similar mills in Great Britain.

Canada's Opportunity.

Let us now turn to Canada and consider if the present condition of trade does not warrant us in believing that now is the time for a similar development of iron manufacture in this country. When pig iron was selling at \$9 to \$7 in Alabama and \$9 to \$10 in Buffalo there was little in-

centive to push iron making here vigorously—but those who have carefully considered the situation unite in saying that although prices will undoubtedly recede from their present height, the future prices of the last few years are not likely to recur, and trade will settle down to a higher basis of values than have been current for many years. What does this mean for Canadian ironmakers? It means that the cutting and slaughtering of prices to secure the Canadian trade, which has been so common among Americans, has ceased, and we will have to stand only legitimate competition. This is quite apart from the question of the natural position of Canada as a producer of iron. That this is the view taken by the leading financiers of this country is evidenced by the strong support given to the new Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, which is about to construct four large furnaces at Sydney, C. B., and to follow this up by putting in a large plant for the manufacture of steel. The wisdom of locating these furnaces at Sydney is apparent when we consider the peculiarly favorable location of that town for the manufacture and export of iron. One of the chief reasons why Scotland has taken the lead in the manufacture and export of iron in the past is because her deposits of coal and iron, her furnaces and rolling mills, are situated close to the seaboard near Glasgow. They can thus avoid the cost of carriage to the point of shipment. The present cost of transporting pig iron from the Scotch furnaces to the steamer in Glasgow is about 30 cents per ton, and on manufactured steel, such as bars, plates, angles, etc., the rate is 75 cents per ton. Compare this with the United States. The rate of freight from Pittsburgh to the export steamer in New York for the same unfabricated steel is 12 cents per 100 pounds or \$2.40 per ton. We have not the figures on pig iron, but estimate the rate would be about \$2 per ton. As a matter of fact, we have not heard of any coke being exported to Britain from the Pittsburgh district. It has been almost altogether southern iron from Tennessee and Alabama that has been shipped. In the case of Sydney these transportation charges will be avoided altogether. Suitable coke is present in abundance, and the necessary coke ovens will be built close to the furnaces, which are at tide-water, where the largest vessels can load. Iron ore will be brought from Newfoundland, supplemented to some extent by the local ore in the neighborhood. It would thus appear that we have here a combination of the most favorable conditions for the manufacture of iron, and there is not the slightest doubt that iron will be produced in Cape Breton at as low a price as is possible under the most favorable conditions in the United States.

Lake Superior, a Factor.

There is at the same time no reason why this development should be confined to Cape Breton alone. Nearly all the ore smelted in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh districts is brought from Lake Superior and there is no doubt, that the same deposits of ore occur on the Canadian side of Lake Superior. This has tempted the location of a charcoal iron furnace at Midland. This town is also peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The ore can be transported either from the American or Canadian mines on Lake Superior at as low a price as the ore from Cleveland or Buffalo, while the wood necessary for charcoal is practically inexhaustible in that region. This furnace will be in operation within the next year, and it is safe to predict that it will be able to place charcoal iron on the Ontario market at as low as American figures in Detroit.

The development of the iron trade in Canada will not stop there. The next step should be the opening up of iron mines on the Canadian side of Lake Superior. Recent prospecting has shown that several of these mining properties are as rich in fine ore as any on the American side, and will amply repay the very large expenditure which will be necessary to put them in shape to compete with the American ore fields. Any railway that may be necessary to penetrate into the interior for the purpose of bring-

ing down the ore to the lake for shipment should receive the hearty support of the government. It is very gratifying to those in the steel and iron business to know that both political parties in the Dominion parliament as well as in the provincial legislatures are united in the policy of supporting the development of this important industry. "The extension of the bounties on pig iron and steel for a further period of five years from 1902, will strengthen the hands of all those who are working up this business. We are strongly of the opinion that long before that period has elapsed the Canadian iron industry will be in a strong enough position to compete with other iron producing countries for the export foreign trade—Canadian Mining Review.

LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

British labor statistics to hand show that for the month of June this year the percentage of unemployed in Great Britain was the lowest for any month since 1890, but there were more strikes in that month than there had been in June, 1898. In June this year there were 59 strikes, involving 14,254 workpeople; in June, 1898, the total was only 49, involving 12,087. Of last month's strikes, which have now ended, 12, involving 2,700 persons, were decided in favor of the workpeople; 23, involving 5,459 persons, in favor of the employers; 30 involving 9,744 persons, resulted in a compromise. Changes in the rates of wages of about 51,500 workpeople were reported during June, all of whom received advances. The increases were mainly in the iron and steel, tinplate and textile trades. Changes affecting about 5,200 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

At the summer residence of Ald. George Stevens, a prominent business man of Chatham, at Erie Beach, his son, aged 15, was mortally wounded by a rifle shot last night, the ball entering the abdomen.

At the first session of the International Telegraphists' Union convention at Montreal, the constitutional amendment, reported favorably by the committee on laws, providing that non-printer members shall only be permitted to work at the particular sub-division of the craft in which they are employed at the time of admission," was defeated.

Should Take With Them a Supply of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It would be a wise precaution for those who are going out prospecting or surveying this summer, or who intend working in a mining camp, to provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery are great foes of miners, prospectors and surveyors. Oftentimes they get wet and chilled, have to drink impure water or eat food that is not the best.

Far away from drug stores and doctors it is a serious matter to be attacked with camp and colic and prostrated with diarrhoea or dysentery.

Many an hour of agony has been endured, and many a life sacrificed, which could have been saved by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has a wonderful record of over 40 years of cures to its credit, and has never been known to fail even in the severest cases.

There are many worthless and dangerous imitations, some of them even called "Wild Strawberry," being put on the market by unscrupulous manufacturers, so see that the full name, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is on every bottle you buy.

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Here is a chance to get the highest grade wheels on the market at less than lowest trade prices.

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VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

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W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

S. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

THE VACANT PORTFOLIO.

The Nanaimo Herald advocates the appointment of Mr. W. W. H. McInnes, M. P., to the vacant portfolio of lands and works.

We are quite ready to assent to the position taken by the Herald, that it is neither politically expedient nor in the public interest to have two important portfolios in the hands of one minister. The creation and carrying out of the financial policy of the government, with a constant supervision of all the multifarious details involved in the administration of the treasury, is all that ought to be required of a Finance Minister; to place upon him in addition the manifold questions involved in the building of roads, bridges and other public works and all the harassing cares of the lands and works department, is to impose upon good nature and invite failure. The commissioner of lands and works cannot undertake work of another department unless by neglecting a portion of the duties of his own, and while it may be necessary for a time to combine in one minister the supervision of two portfolios it ought not to continue for any longer period than is required to secure the right man to fill the vacancy.

Mr. McInnes is a young man of more than average ability as a public speaker. If as stated by the Herald "a seat might possibly be found for him in place of an opposition member, which would be a numerical gain of two votes for the government," the advantage would certainly not be one to be despised, particularly as there is at present an approximation to an unhealthy equilibrium in the strength of parties. There is also the claim of Vancouver Island for representation in the cabinet, which may not unreasonably be put forward when the vacant portfolio comes to be filled. The capital of the province should have been represented in the cabinet, but the capital having neglected the opportunity, the most acceptable alternative would be the accession of another Island representative.

COMING OUT STRONG.

The public have been told repeatedly that one of the notable features of the session of Parliament just closed was the unexpected "strength" exhibited by Col. Prior. There is undoubtedly some reason for this transparent attempt to boom the senior member for Victoria, while his not less able partner in the representation of Victoria in the House of Commons has no newspaper or friends to say a word in laudation of the work he has been doing for his constituents. Some people might be small-minded enough to suggest that if the senior member for Victoria has come out so strong during the late session that this development of strength must have been entirely unexpected or it would not have been necessary to point it out so pointedly. Can it be that the presence of Sir Hibbert Tupper in Vancouver has filled the minds of the Colonist and his friends with the idea that there may be another aspirant for the honor of representing British Columbia in the cabinet, which some Con-

servatives delude themselves into believing will be formed after the next general election? With the aged baronet at the head of the Conservatives Sir Hibbert must assuredly would be Minister of Justice if he were in the House; but it will probably comfort the heart of the member for Victoria to be told that there is very little chance of the present member for Pictou being returned for Vancouver. Then, again, the Colonist's majority in 1898 had dwindled almost to the vanishing point, so that the next appeal to the electors would be approached with grave fears about the result. But if that is the reason for the "booming," why is Mr. Macle's ignored? Friends of the latter have a right to ask, why this invidious distinction?

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

There can be no doubt, after making due allowance for possible exaggeration in the press dispatches, that matters between the British colonial office and the government of the Transvaal have reached a crisis. Great Britain is evidently determined that nothing less than substantial justice to her South African subjects will be accepted from the hands of President Kruger, while the well-known character for stubbornness of Oom Paul justifies the conclusion that there is little probability of his withdrawing from a position which he deems a fair one. The matter is extremely difficult to deal with, as these South Africans are a peculiar people; in fact, they imagine they are the chosen people of God, like the Israelites of old, while their religion is a mixture of the most grotesque superstitions and the most unscrupulous selfishness.

Of the tribes which were led into the Promised Land by Joshua than of the mild and gentle teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene. This accounts for much of the friction which has arisen between these people and the British government, for disputes have occurred frequently during the last 60 years. A merciless piety of an Old Testament type is one of their chief characteristics, which accounts for their notion that slave-holding is sanctioned by Scripture, and which was responsible for their first clash with the Imperial authorities. When slavery was abolished in 1833 they refused to abide by a law which was so evidently contrary to the law of God as revealed in the Old Testament, and one difficulty after another in Cape Colony led to the conclusion that their freedom was too much restricted for comfort in that colony and the leaders in the great trek or emigration to the northward took their staffs in hand and journeyed into the wilderness. The notion that the Boers entertain that they are a peculiar people makes them impatient of interference by any government in their affairs and also accounts for the idea that all outsiders are mere Gentiles intended to be hewers of wood and drawers of water on their behalf. They do not believe in taxing themselves, but are quite satisfied to levy heavy imposts on other people to defray the expenses of government, while they will make the laws and administer them. In their wanderings northward fierce tribes of hostile natives were encountered by these fearless Dutchmen and exterminated mercilessly, for their Old Testament theology had effectually sealed up the fountains of pity, if such ever had any place in the Boer heart. When they encountered the warlike Zulus they are said to have taken them for Egyptians, named a river which they crossed the Nilestrom because they imagined it was the Nile, and set to work to literally exterminate the inhabitants as did the Israelites the Canaanites in the Promised Land. Posing from the land where governmental interference had proved so distasteful, they were determined to acknowledge no ruler hereafter, and linked themselves together merely for mutual protection. With their well-known fierce courage they hurled themselves against the terrible Matabele, and by 1839 the power of the natives was broken and they fled to the north. The stronger tribes subdued and broken up, they turned on the weaker ones and oppressed and made slaves of them. But go where they would the hand of the British government was upon them, and the slaves were ordered to be freed. The Boers sought to escape by a quibble; they did not keep slaves, but only apprentices, who labored for them for a certain number of years for nothing. Relying for immunity from interference on this delicate distinction, they compelled the native villages to furnish a specified number of hands to till their fields, and any evidence of a disposition to refuse compliance with these demands was followed by a raid on the villages offending. When the British missionaries arrived on the ground and attempted to educate and elevate the wretched blacks, the Boers were very wrath and quarrelled incessantly with the teachers. David Livingstone, the greatest of missionaries and intrepid African explorer, established a station at a place called Kolobeng, but the Boers constantly interfered with his efforts to improve and educate the natives, and in the end they raided the station, killed or dispersed his flock and sacked and burned his house. Livingstone was absent at the time, but there is said to be no doubt that his death was determined upon on this occasion. Four other mission stations were destroyed during this raid. The present President of the Boers, Paul Kruger, rode in these raids and took part in the cruel work. The Boers have always insisted on their right to force the natives to serve them; and there is very strong ground for the belief that they actually

engaged in traffic in slaves. This slavery question has been at the root of all the trouble with Great Britain, as public opinion at home and the missionaries abroad were constantly appealing that the burden of the poor-down-trodden natives should be made lighter. This trouble has been going on for years. The Boers were always in trouble with tribes with whom the British colonists in South Africa were dwelling in peace, and in the end the government of Britain would be drawn into the turmoil, and we are brought down to the last unfortunate British war with the South African Dutch and its unwise ending. The moral effect of that conflict was bad for the Boers, for it gave them an exaggerated idea of their prowess in the field and instilled in their minds a sort of contempt for the British.

While every one will pray that the difficulty may be settled amicably, the allusion to the matter in the Queen's speech on the prorogation of the British Parliament is an indication of how the matter is regarded by the statesmen of Britain. They have evidently reached the conclusion that the subjects of the Queen shall no longer occupy a position of serfdom under Oom Paul, practically paying all the taxes and having no voice in the government of the country.

As a fitting conclusion to this article and an example of the mediaeval bigotry of President Kruger it may be stated that one of the concessions which was demanded, and which met with an absolute refusal, was that the franchise should be conferred on Catholics and Jews. Why cannot the government of the Transvaal follow the example of the Orange Free State and allow all white people who become residents of the state to exercise the ordinary rights of citizens providing they assume their share of the burden? There is no friction in that state and no question as to the loyalty of the British people resident there to the institutions of the country. In any event there can be but one ending to the affair. The Transvaal is rapidly becoming British—the English-speaking people must eventually obtain control in spite of the efforts of the Boers to prevent it; and, now that federation seems to be in the air, we may in the future see a federated South Africa just as we now see a Canadian Confederation and will soon see an Australian British Commonwealth.

For the quarter of a million dollars which are asked by the C.P.N. Co. from the city—that is \$25,000 a year for ten years—the city would have the advantages accruing from a first-class four-hour boat on the Victoria-Vancouver route. Our citizens have been protesting against the inadequate transportation facilities provided by the C.P.N. Co., and that company, taking them at their word, have replied: "All right, we will give you what you want if you will pay a portion of the cost." Perhaps, now that the matter is put in that way, some of the objectors to a five-hour service will view the question in a different light, and, not without some reluctance, come to the conclusion that after all a five-hour service and a fine steamer like the Islander are good enough for the present. It is wonderful how our views on questions of any kind are influenced by the effect they are expected to have on our individual pockets.

The News-Advertiser gives currency to the following:

"The latest notion of certain opposition men is that Mr. Frederick Peters, late of Prince Edward Island, should rally round him a reorganized party and seek to become Premier of the province. Many British Columbians will, however, be of opinion that the suggestion is just a little too previous. Mr. Peters' experience of life and affairs in this province has been necessarily limited. Moreover the task of administering British Columbian affairs is far more onerous than that of the small Maritime Province of Prince Edward Island. There has been no public suggestion that Mr. Peters should run in New Westminster, but at present one possible opposition candidate there has approached Mr. Peters for advice and suggestions, just as if he were to be a future chief."

All of which will very probably be news to Mr. Peters, who is undoubtedly too astute a politician to appear as an advocate of the lost cause of Turnerism.

The Colonist will not tell who the leader of the "business man's" government, which is to succeed the Semlin government, very soon, is to be. It is quite sure that it is not Turner, for Turner it says is politically dead. It will not be Eberle, for he was a Turnerite, and with his chief was "turned down" by the Lieut-Governor. What is the name of the dark horse?

There seems to be a "nest of traitors" in Victoria ready to perform on Mr. Turner the act which the now historical brood did for Sir Mackenzie Bowell at Ottawa, with the added meanness that in this case the leader to be knifed is out of the country.

MR. BROOKS' DEFENCE.

To the Editor: Having failed in my efforts to bring my account to an issue, I now, according to agreement, present the facts in the case, all of which I can prove when called upon to do so.

The reports in the Victoria papers are as false as they are malicious, as will be seen from what follows. We have in no way been responsible for Mrs. McCoskie giving up remedies and doctors, nor were we the first to bring divine healing to her attention. Mr. McCoskie's sister was the first to do that, over a year ago. I never saw Mrs. McCoskie till last June, when she attended our services and asked me if I could come out and see her. She wanted me to

explain some Scriptures. I did so, Mrs. Horne, her cousin, taking me. This was the first and only time I was ever in Capt. McCoskie's house, as his wife and children will testify. Therefore, the statement that I "persisted in visiting Capt. McCoskie's home," etc., is absolutely false. Twice after this I saw and prayed with the child, in town, each time being sent for by Mrs. McCoskie.

I should have done so oftener if she had sent for me. I shall never refuse to pray for the sinner or the sick. It is false to say we "sought out houses where people are sick and asked to be allowed to pray over the sick." We have never asked any one to let us pray over them, nor do we know any member in Zion who ever did. Let those whom we have asked rise up and say we have and it will be stronger proof than any yet presented.

It is not true that members of Zion "closed the doors" to prevent Capt. McCoskie's exit. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine followed him into the vestibule and treated him not to ill-treat his helpless wife. He gruffly declared it was his wife and pushed her out of the door, himself following. There was no confusion whatsoever, the meeting continuing right along. The statement is wholly false that "as soon as Capt. McCoskie had left home some of the incoming members of Zion drove her into town," etc. Mrs. Horne was in Vancouver at the time, and did not know Mrs. McCoskie was coming. She came just as she had often done before. Neither is it true that "friends of Mrs. McCoskie added their persuasions." Mrs. Horne is the "friend" referred to and is not responsible for Mrs. McCoskie's present belief. Capt. McCoskie himself is responsible, for with his wife and wife's sister, he was the first to invite Mrs. Horne to go with them to Zion tabernacle, that was before I came. Yet Capt. McCoskie went to Mr. Horne and told him that he held his wife and her sister responsible for the death of his child, because they had sent her there, etc., and he blamed me for the death of his child. Mr. and Mrs. Horne state that they advised Mrs. McCoskie to take the medicine until they went with Capt. McCoskie to Zion, where they first learned of divine healing.

The captain is therefore responsible for leading them astray. It was this same Capt. McCoskie who approached Mr. Jardine to inquire about getting an interview for his wife with Eld. Falc and Evangelist Murphy while they were here. It was this same Capt. McCoskie who so bitterly opposed his wife's baptism and then sent a carriage out to bring her in to be baptised. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

"We do not 'court prosecution.' We get it without, but all are sorry our accuser did not bring us to trial that we might have presented evidence which would have cleared the blame where it belongs. But truth is mighty and will prevail. It will yet be known and she will be justified from the imputations of duplicity, etc., against her. The Lord will provide for Mrs. McCoskie's vindication, for it isn't every man who digs a pit who himself escapes it."

One would never suppose, with all "Victoria's tolerance of all faiths" that we dwell in a land where one might worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

This, we contend, every one not only has the right, but is bound by the law of his God to do, regardless of every interference. Mrs. McCoskie with others. And even had I been guilty of all accused against me, it would not have been a crime as no one can force his conclusions upon another. My crime, however, is simply this: I teach that God has plainly spoken: "I am the Lord that beareth thee," Ex. 15:26, and that as God cannot change (Mat. 2:6) He is still the Healer. I teach that all sickness is the work of the Devil, as plainly declared in Acts 10:38, and that "Jesus came to destroy the works of the Devil," as recorded in 1 John 3:8, that therefore, Jesus still heals all sicknesses. I teach that God anointed Jesus to preach the Gospel and heal the sick (Luke 4:18) and that "Jesus is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." (Heb. 13:8).

I teach that Christ is not a dead man upon the cross or a helpless infant in his mother's arm, but a living, powerful, present and personal deliverer. (Mat. 28:20).

I teach that to doubt that He will do what He has said is sin. "He that doubteth shall not be condemned." Mark 16:16.

My contention is, not that the "days of miracles are past," but it is the day of faith that is past.

Zion believe that neither God, man nor the Devil has changed and that when the conditions are met the same results will follow. To doubt this is to admit that God has changed. Hence we claim that Jesus is still the Healer.

I am not therefore a "faith healer" or "curist." I repudiate all such terms and denounce any one making any such claims. I am a healer, Jesus is the only healer, and he who makes such claims proves himself untrue.

Dr. Dowie has taught with a persistency incapable of misunderstanding, except by the wilfully ignorant, that he has no power to heal. I have done the same, and it is slander to call us "healers" or "curists."

We simply teach what Jesus is able and willing to do, when we repent, believe and trust Him. When a person does that, and then in accord with James 1:15, desire me to pray with them, I do so, and I should be loyal to God if I refused.

I therefore base my faith and conduct on God's law, and am ready to defend it privately and publicly.

Hence I regard this whole proceeding as a persecution so vindictive and bitter it takes one's faith to believe himself among professed Christians. I think I have the right to demand the prosecution of my crime or the withdrawal of the accusations. This is manifestly fair, and we believe all honest men will admit it.

Thanking you for this courtesy, I am, respectfully yours,

EUGENE BROOKS.

Susa Meakins, a dressmaker, of 38 Lamont road, Chelsea, split some oil on her dress while filling her lamp. She then let the lamp to see if it was all right, and blew down the chimney to put it out. The lighted oil splashed out of the ventilating holes and set fire to her clothes, and Miss Meakins died from the effects of the burns. The inquest the coroner said the danger of blowing down a lamp chimney could not be too widely known.



Freight Cars vs. Bicycles.

The man who builds freight cars could hardly build a fine bicycle.

And the men who make coarse shoes could not succeed in making the fine gentlemen's shoe you want to wear.

The "Slater Shoe" is made in the only

factory in Canada where only gentlemen's fine shoes are made.

Goodyear welted, sole stamped

with makers' trade mark and

price: \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50.

Shoes by mail.

Catalogue free.



J. FULLERTON AND J. H. BAKER, SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

Bond Paper.

Formerly people were content to write their letters on cheap, ruled writing paper, but improved taste creates a demand for best quality of BOND—a very different thing. The price has been all that stood in the way of its general adoption. We have just received, however, 120 Reams of the best quality—looks like parchment—with our own watermark—

"PROVINCE BOND,"

And as we are changing our name must clear it out at a sacrifice—at the price of common paper. We will print your Letter or Billheads, or Cheques with your own name on, finely engraved, etc., etc. Don't delay—it is going fast.

Province Publishing Co., Ltd. Ly. Near New P.O.

To Parallel the C. P. R.

Projected Transcontinental Railway From Quebec to Port Simpson.

Work To Be Begun in the Next Two Months and Completed in Two Years.

New York, Aug. 15.—A Tribune special from Montreal says:

The amounts voted at the session of parliament which has just closed in aid of railway projects aggregated over \$6,000,000. Not for fifteen years has there been so great a sum voted for such purposes. The bulk of this money goes to the project for the construction of a new transcontinental line in opposition to the Canadian Pacific. These roads are under separate managements, and there are still large gaps between them.

The plan calls for a line from Quebec to Port Simpson, on the Pacific. Starting from the former city, there is a railway known as the Great Northern, which runs southwesterly to Joliette, and is now being extended westward to join the Canada Atlantic system at South Indian, the Ottawa river being bridged at Hawkesbury to permit this being done.

The Canada Atlantic road runs westward to Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, and the Great lakes will be utilized for the present as far as Port William, near the head of Lake Superior.

From that point there is now in process of construction a road which will end at Winnipeg, running through the rich Rainy river country, and skirting the Minnesota boundary, encroaching upon that state for a distance of thirty miles. This road is known as the Ontario & Rainy River road. To aid in its construction parliament has just voted \$1,000,000.

In addition, handsome subsidies have been voted by the legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba toward the sections falling within their territory. Altogether the combined subsidies to this line will amount to more than \$14,000 a mile.

At Winnipeg, the Ontario & Rainy River road will meet the Northern Pacific, which runs westward to Portage la Prairie, a distance of sixty-six miles. There begins the Canadian Northern, owned by the proprietors of the Ontario & Rainy River road. It runs northward and westward for a distance of some 400 miles. There is a subsidy for this and additions are being made every year. Its objective point is Edmonton, in the far Northwest. To another company, supposed to be simply an alias for Mann & Mackenzie, the owners of the Ontario & Rainy River, there has been granted a charter with a subsidy of \$6,000 a mile for the construction of a road from Edmonton westward to the Yellow Head pass, through the Rocky Mountains.

From the Yellow Head pass the old abandoned route of the Canadian Pacific runs to the waters of the Pacific at Port Simpson, passing through the upper valley of the Fraser and the rich Cariboo mineral country.

This new system will extend across the continent from tidewater to tidewater, and will be composed of sections of the Great Northern, Canada, Atlantic, the Ontario & Rainy River and the Canadian Northern, with the great lakes as a connecting link. It will follow closely the route laid out for the Canadian Pacific when it was intended to build it as a public work. It will run through a much more fertile country than that traversed by the present line of the Canadian Pacific, but the mileage will be so much greater that it will hardly hope to be an effective competitor for passenger traffic.

Quebec will be the Eastern terminus in summer and in winter the new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec will afford access to the government railway, which runs to Halifax via St. John, the bridge is to cross the St. Lawrence eight miles above Quebec. It will cost \$4,000,000, and one-fourth of this amount has just been contributed by the Canadian parliament.

The company holding the charter announces that it will begin work within the next two months, and it hopes to have it completed within two years.

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KRUGER'S BIBLICAL QUOTATIONS.

A South African correspondent of a contemporary says: "I have often enough heard Kruger quote passages to prove his points, but his quotations have been misquotations. When I was a boy I had to learn my Bible very thoroughly, so I could tell his errors. Sir Bartle Frere found him out, too. When Sir Bartle came down from Zululand, at the time the Transvaal was British territory, and just before the breaking out of the rebellion, he and Kruger had a conference. The men who were to tell me that at the beginning of Kruger's career, that he was a very thorough, so I could tell his errors. Sir Bartle Frere found him out, too. When Sir Bartle came down from Zululand, at the time the Transvaal was British territory, and just before the breaking out of the rebellion, he and Kruger had a conference. The men who were to tell me that at the beginning of Kruger's career, that he was a very thorough, so I could tell his errors. Sir Bartle Frere found him out, too. 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A Combined Shoulder Brace and Suspender For Men and a Skirt Supporter For Women.

Prevents children becoming stooped or round-shouldered. Physicians recommend these. Call and examine.

C. H. BOWES, CHEMIST.

No. 100 Government street. We Dispense Prescriptions.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 16.—5 a. m.—Since yesterday another extensive low barometer area has spread southward over this province, and thus forced the Pacific high area still further south. This movement has caused a general rainfall throughout Western British Columbia and the adjoining states. Rain has also occurred in Cariboo and the Territories. Edmonton reports a fall of over one inch. Easterly to southerly gales will occur along the Washington coast.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; rain, 1.8; weather, rain.

Vancouver—Rain, 1.68; weather, rain. New Westminster—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; rain, 1.7; weather, rain.

Nanaimo—Wind, S. E.; weather, rain. Kamloops—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 58; minimum, 56; wind, 5 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.50; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, calm; rain, 28; weather, rain.

Neah, Wash.—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 50; minimum, 48; wind, 6 miles S. E.; rain, 24; weather, rain.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 50; minimum, 46; wind, 6 miles S. E.; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 58; minimum, 58; wind, 6 miles S. W.; rain, .06; weather, rain.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 10 miles S. W.; weather, fair.

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours, ending 5 p. m. Thursday. Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong easterly to southerly winds, continued unsettled with rain.

Lower Mainland—Fresh to strong easterly to southerly winds, continued with rain.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

MAYPOLE SOAP at Jackson's Drug Store, 95 Douglas St.

The local lodge of the Daughters of England meet this evening at A. O. U. W. Hall at 8 o'clock.

Jelly Glasses, Fruit Jars, Preserving Kettles, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Come one, come all, to societies' reunion at Caledonia Park, August 19th. Admission, 25 cts.; children, under 12, free.

For preserving season Erskine, Wall & Co. import by each steamer Peaches, Apricots, etc., fresh, at lowest prices. Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

Andrew Sidney T. Miller, son of Mrs. A. H. Warburton, of Edinburgh, Scotland, is missing. Some months ago his mother visited Victoria and found he had been here and stayed at the Dominion. Nothing has since been heard of him and Mrs. Warburton has written asking Chief Sheppard to renew his enquiries.

Principal Paul yesterday announced the result of the superintendent's examination of high school pupils in June last. The Governor-General's silver medal to the head of the school was won by Miss Fannie Forbes Whyte, and it will be presented to her when received from Ottawa. The first ten pupils in order of merit are as follows: 1. Miss Fannie Forbes Whyte, 2. Miss Laura Tingler, 3. Miss Catharine Chapman, 4. Miss Christina Anderson, 5. Miss Mary Holmes, 6. Miss Maud Bone, 7. Kenneth Hughes, 8. Stanley Mainwaring Johnson, 9. Miss Elizabeth Janie Taylor, 10. Miss Katharine M. Lettice.

The parade this season with the Walter L. Main shows, which exhibit at Victoria on August 22-23, is especially noteworthy in that it contains more novelties than ever before, notably the Zouave Drum Corps, a troop of performing elephants, and an ancient historical Quebec Calash properly costumed. The parade is said to be of unusual length and brilliancy, and worth going miles to witness. The parade will leave the show grounds at 10 o'clock a. m. A free exhibition will be given at the show grounds after the return of the parade. In order to give all a chance to see the grand exhibition of the "Congress of Nations" in the magnificent tent the doors will be open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.

A New Policy Old Company

That OLD RELIABLE COMPANY, The Ontario Mutual Life, has just issued a NEW POLICY containing SPECIAL ADVANTAGES not offered by any other company.

Don't Fail to Look it Up

APPLY **R. L. DRURY,** PROVINCIAL MANAGER, 34 BROAD STREET.

—Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

—APOL AND STEEL pills at Jackson's Drug Store, 95 Douglas St.

—Don't forget grand re-union at Caledonia Park, Saturday, August 19th.

—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—The much needed new elevator in the Board of Trade building has arrived and will shortly be installed.

—Camping outfit at Weller Bros. It will be worth your while to inspect our Gold Medal camp furniture and agate cooking utensils.

—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, Onions & Plimley, the only practical bicycle makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

—The only case called before Magistrate Hall in the city police court this morning was that of a lady offender against the bicycle by-law. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

—The Arion Club concert, which was to have been held this evening at the Gorge, has been postponed until Monday evening next, on account of the unfavorable weather.

—Daniel McVicker, Salmon Arm, B. C., wants to hear from his uncle, Dan. McVicker, who lived in Cassiar for about 25 years, and is last heard from on Hunker creek, Klondike.

—A party meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. L. McNaughton, 34 Edmonton road. Friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

For preserving season Erskine, Wall & Co. import by each steamer Peaches, Apricots, etc., fresh, at lowest prices. Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

—Don't you often hear it said that advertising is a fine art? You require the truth neatly and plainly put. When you hear that "HONDI" Ceylon Tea is the best and purest on the market you have it.

—Marshals for societies' grand re-union: S. L. Redgrave, K. O. P.; Sam. Sen, Jr., A. O. U. W.; John Walsh, L. O. E.; W. H. Smith, S. O. E.; James Smith, J. O. U. F.; John Wilson, St. Andrews and Caledonian Societies; H. A. Hallam, S. O. S. G.; P. S. James, C. O. O. F.

—The coroner's jury empaneled yesterday to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Michael Lane, who expired early yesterday morning in the city lockup, brought in a verdict of death from suffocation, adding that no blame attached to anyone.

—The New England tea to be given by the Y.P.S.C.E. of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, in Semple's Hall, on Friday evening next, will mark a new departure in the matter of social entertainments. A programme will be added in which Mrs. Norton and others will take part.

—The members of the fire brigade had a general and very satisfactory drill last evening, all the apparatus being made use of. A fire started in the corner of Pandora and Quadra streets just as the boys returned to the hall, and as they came back a chimney fire on Yates street called for attention.

—The dance at the Sidney pavilion last night was a most much enjoyed by those taking part. Mr. Rochon certainly deserves credit for the enterprise displayed in arranging this series of popular evenings at Sidney, and particularly for the treat afforded last night, when Frank Merrifield, a local trick bicycle rider, exhibited. Merrifield is quite clever and should be seen again.

—The Western Amateur Dramatic Society of Victoria West, at a meeting held in Semple's Hall last evening elected the following officers: President, Mr. J. A. Dresser; vice-president, Miss N. Firman; secretary, G. W. Andrews; treasurer, Miss L. Duncan; business manager, E. J. Etheron; stage manager, A. W. Semple; property man, A. E. Cave. The society decided to present the four-act temperance drama, "Ruined by Drink," about the end of September, and will immediately commence rehearsals for the same. Before the meeting closed a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

—There is still no trace of J. H. Gilchrist, who disappeared so mysteriously on Saturday last. There are all kinds of rumors current in explanation of his absence. It is now said that instead of being the model father and husband, "almost to the verge of eccentricity," as the morning paper put it, he may have gone away because he feared prosecution for criminal neglect of his wife. It would appear that Gilchrist was penniless, as the house was poorly furnished and even the necessities not provided, although he had earned good wages and had constant work. Dr. Frank Hall told Gilchrist he should have called in medical attendance earlier, and expresses the opinion that Mrs. Gilchrist's life might have been saved had this been done. The absence of any intelligence regarding the missing man adds to the mystery, and the police are completely at a loss.

A pint of beer caused a man's death at Rotherham recently. Two men, named Pugh and Noyland, agreed to swim in the canal for a wager of a pint of beer. A constable came up and called to them to come out. Noyland and the policeman that if he wanted him he must fetch him, and then sank and was drowned, in spite of an attempt on the part of the constable to save him.

One clock strikes when there is a change from hour to hour; but no hammer in the Horologe of Time palls through the universe when there is a change from era to era.—Carlyle.

CHEAP RATES.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has made a low rate of \$88.85, Victoria to Philadelphia and return account, G. A. R. Encampment. Tickets on sale August 20th and 30th; good to return October 31st.

K. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent. Lipton's pens at Hardress Clarke's.

Stampeding Renewed

New Strikes at Selkirk and at Rock Creek Near Dawson.

A Bitter Lake at White Horse—Other Northern News by Dirigo.

A sight which recalled the days when the first big shipments of Klondike gold began to come in was seen this morning by quite a crowd about the windows of the Bank of British Columbia, when a little group of Klondikers exchanged \$50,000 for paper currency. The lucky fellows created considerable interest as they walked in Indian file down the street to the bank, with their gold in sacks slung on a pole, each end of which rested on a sturdy shoulder.

The little party, who are staying at the Victoria hotel, came in this morning on the Dirigo, and consists of W. D. McKay, his brother, C. C. McKay, both formerly miners in Kootenay; J. W. Marchbank, of Lewiston, Idaho, and Frank Durand. They were four of 90 old miners who came up the river on the Ora and other steamers, which took passage south on the Dirigo. The little steamer had, besides the amount just mentioned, a large sum consigned by the Nugget Express, as well as individual amounts. The Dirigo docked here early this morning, proceeding about 7 o'clock on to the Sound.

Among the other passengers on her was a man named Ferguson, who is a partner of Big Alex. MacDonald, and who repeats the denial of the bankruptcy of the Klondike King, who, although he is as rich as ever, although he has been humiliated and harassed by between fifty and sixty suits entered against him in the courts of law.

Messrs. McKay and Marchbank have done well in the north, as their sacks of gold testify, although the last named was rather under the weather, being out during the big Dawson fire. He had just moved in a few weeks previously when the fire completely destroyed the substantial log building in which he was carrying on his business.

The party left Dawson on the 2nd of August, taking passage on the stout little steamer Ora to White Horse. The day before Dawson was treated to an old-fashioned stampede, the true details of which were not available when they left. The scene of this latest runa was Rock creek, or Moosehide hill, about 30 miles to the north of Dawson city. Rock creek is a tributary of the Klondike river and an investigation of the records in the government office at Dawson shows that on July 28th four quartz claims were staked on that creek, named respectively: Montreal, Victoria, Elk, and Dawson.

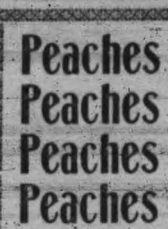
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Another and even bigger stampede is on to a point on the Yukon, in the vicinity of Selkirk. It began on the day of July when a party, including Dr. J. H. McArthur, T. J. McGee, Captain Douse, of steamer Merwin, and P. C. Kirke, set out on the Victorian for there. They were followed two days afterwards by another party on board the steamer Glenora. The discovery of the diggings is not disclosed by J. M. Starling, who is engineering the stampede, but he says it is about 25 miles up the Pelly and six hours walk from Selkirk.

His story of the discovery has its romantic feature. He says that about ten days before the discovery he was ascending the river on the steamer, having purchased his ticket for the outside, intending to come down to buy machinery. On the boat he became interested in a man named Tompkins, who acted in a manner which convinced him that he had the secret of an undiscovered gold field. Staring resolved to watch him, and when Tompkins disembarked at Selkirk, followed him. Tompkins, seeing he was shadowed, confessed to his discovery of and led him to a rich creek, upon which ten claims were then staked.

He disclosed his discovery on condition that Staring furnish ten men to take up claims, out of which he was to receive a percentage and to keep the find quiet until his men had recorded. Staring found gold from the surface to bedrock, which was met at six or eight feet. He paid nothing less than fifty cents, and as high as \$2. He thereupon staked ten other claims, and recorded them at Selkirk, sending in men to locate on another creek, about four miles in length. The discovery creek is two miles long, and both streams have the same source.

Ed. Brice has returned to Dawson from Cape Nome with news that the boom at that point had nothing to justify it, and that it has now collapsed. He was



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JOHNS BROS.

259 DOUGLAS ST.

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with several ounces of coarse gold, which he got out of No. 10, Fall creek. The June report of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, which has just been issued, showed 54,008 tons of ore crushed, yielding \$78,103 in gold; 692 tons of sulphates saved yielding \$23,901; 100 tons of sulphur shipped valued at \$6,500. The average per-ton was \$163. The month's expenses amounted to \$33,500.

Twenty new stamps were recently added to the stamp mill on Ungai island, making seventy in operation. There are 150 men working for the company. The mill and mine is the largest in the western portion of Alaska and is located on one of the islands in the Aleutian chain.

DANUBE IN COURT.

U. S. Government Experiencing Trouble in Proving Allegations Made in Contravention of Customs Law.

The case of the steamer Danube, threatened with seizure by the United States because of her alleged violation of customs etiquette in Alaskan waters during the Alaskan rush, was under the consideration of the Seattle courts yesterday.

The Seattle P. I. says: "Judge Hanford in the Federal court yesterday heard arguments in the case of the United States against the steamer Danube, which has been pending in

CANADIANS AT BISLEY

The Bisley meeting has ended, and the Canadian team have secured themselves with glory. Though they captured neither the Kolapore nor the Queen's, yet in the former their score was better than that of any winning team in previous years, while in the latter as many as three Canadian names figured in the Queen's Hundred. Of the individual members of the team Surgeon-Lieutenant Bertram's shooting has been of such consistently good quality that he leads in both the Grand and Volunteer Aggregates—a fine record. It must be no small satisfaction to Canadians that this year the blue ribbon of the meeting has fallen to a Guernsey man, with whose countrymen they have had such friendly intercourse at Bisley ranges. The Channel Islanders have by their plucky persistence year after year thoroughly deserved this success.—Canadian Gazette, London.

THE KATIPUNAN.

The rich natives who had become Masons in Spain formed Masonic lodges when they returned to Manila. Their history is preserved by those writers who find in Masonry the key of all inquiries. There is even a awful tale of a female lodge in operation in Manila. Doubtless these lodges were more or less given to political intrigue, as in other countries where Masonry is under the ban of authority and religion, but they had no definite political programme. In 1892, however, the natives returning from Spain organized the Liga Filipina, to promote educational and industrial progress with a view to national regeneration and ultimate liberation. This association did not long survive repressive measures, and its influence was captured by a rival, the Katipunan, which was conducted by the ignorant and obscure for the same avowed purposes as the Liga Filipina. Its ritual enforced the drawing of blood from the arm for use in signing the rolls. This pledge of brotherhood is based on notions common throughout the primitive world. Magellan and Legaspi had mingled blood and wine to drink pledges of alliance with Filipino chiefs and tribes. The Japanese drop blood into the seal of sacred pledges. Between these rites lay the form of the Katipunan, which has been denounced as a nihilistic by every Spanish chronicler. Thousands have been imprisoned and hundreds shot because their arms bore the seal of initiation.

The growth of the Katipunan order was rapid. Tens of thousands were added to its rolls during the three years preceding the outbreak—Harper's Magazine.

A FISHERMAN'S YARNS.

How He Fly-Fishes for Creatures Which Fly and Run and Swim.

In your angling notes you mention the capture of a swallow by a salmon fisher in the Esk, the bird being hooked foul, and remark that, though the story is true, the incredulous will find some difficulty in swallowing it. The following story is true, and still more remarkable. I was fishing on the Wily, on the Boynton Manor water, in Wiltshire, some years ago. In casting across I got "hung up" on a tree on the opposite bank, and in trying to disengage myself broke off the greater part of the cast and fly, which were left in a tangled condition, quite visible on the tree. Whilst considering how to recover it, I noticed a swallow hovering close by in a curious way, and then saw that it had taken the fly, a quill and, after a few struggles, hung there suspended with beak open. I was not wading, and could not get over the river without going a long way round, so there I had to leave the poor bird.

But I was destined to have other experiences that afternoon. The swallows were flying in great numbers near the surface of the water, and in casting, as my line was at its full extent behind me, it hooked a swallow foul, and I found the last foot of two of the cast wrapped round and round its body. A few minutes later, just as I was casting forward, I felt a violent check, heard a snap, and found I had hooked another swallow some feet above the ground, and this time the shock had broken my top. I disengaged the bird, put on a spare top, and fished on with some trepidation. But though the swallows were still numerous, the experience was not repeated. Of other queer catches I may mention that I have several times hooked a trout in the late in the evening on the same stream, and very nasty customers they were to disengage. I have also struck them, with my rod when casting forward.

I will end with one more capture. This time it was on the Gloucestershire Coln, at Fairford, some five years ago. I saw a water-lark swimming across and cast idly over him, when, to my astonishment and consternation, he dived, and my fly caught in his hind leg as he did so. He gave me a lot of sport as he was playing a pound trout—and the tin was not all over when I got him to land, for before I could use the landing net he set off across the country and was not seen again.

"TO THROW GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD" will "increase my pain." If you have thrown away money on medicines that do not cure, why should you not now begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that never disappoints? Thousands of people who were in your condition and took Hood's Sarsaparilla say it was the best investment they ever made, for it brought them health.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, Cramp & Sore, shipbuilders, Philadelphia, are laying off workmen, being unable to get iron and steel rapidly enough to carry on work. Other shipyards on the Delaware river are also experiencing trouble in getting material.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings on the last day of each month are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

Blue Ribbon Cydon Tea
Ask your friends about it.

STALKING A GRIZZLY.

Mr. H. Seton-Karr, M. P., the big-game hunter, makes some interesting remarks on Hunting Grizzly Bears in the Rockies. In the course of an interview with him which appears in Chums. In answer to the query, "How do you set about 'stalking' a grizzly?"

Mr. Seton-Karr replied, "Generally speaking, the grizzly is not difficult to stalk, though I must admit that I have more than once occupied a whole morning in bringing one down. Bears are possessed of a remarkably keen scent, and to get within range of them you must go upwind. The experienced hunter quietly winds his way towards his prey, crawling behind trees and keeping as much out of sight as possible. As a rule you come on a grizzly rather suddenly in the bushes, as the ground is rough and undulating. For a certain shot you ought to approach within a hundred yards of the animal."

"Some old grizzlies are decidedly savage. If you interfere with them they are almost certain to try to kill you. They have considerable speed and can run as fast as a horse. Their strength, too, is proverbial. One blow from a grizzly's paw is sufficient to break the back of a horse. The ferocity of the grizzly, however, has been exaggerated. Every animal—even the most blood-thirsty—has an instinctive dread of man, and the grizzly is no exception to the rule. Usually he is afraid to show fight, but if you disturb him at a meal the chances are that he will charge you."

"I recollect interrupting a grizzly as he was eating a dead elk. He flew on me like a fish, and was within six feet of my person before I disposed of him. I am inclined to believe, Mr. Seton-Karr continues, "that the grizzly bear is a more dangerous brute to tackle than even the lion. A lion seldom attacks unless he is injured or provoked. In the majority of instances he retreats in a tail-heated manner. The same may be said of the grizzly, but when his anger is aroused there is a marked difference. In the fighting propensities of the two animals. The lion allows you time to prepare. But the grizzly, if he means business, never hesitates; he advances with a rush, never pausing for an instant. For this reason you have to be far quicker with your rifle when dealing with a grizzly than with a lion."

DRUM HORSES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the army of Great Britain the bands of cavalry are mounted, and the honorary position in these musical cavalcades is that of the bearer of the kettledrums. The horse selected for this high position is of a peculiar color, but this particular coloring is not essential to the office; the animal may be pure white. At any rate, his appearance must be consistent with the shadow he is in the band. His education is severe and persistent, bringing him at last up to the point where his pride and intelligence make him a dignified and graceful bearer of the hoarse drum beatings that surround his high calling. His services are severely tried by the booming of the enormous drums he is destined to bear, but in time he becomes as indifferent to the noise as do his brothers to the singing bullets. In the parade his rider has his hands full in the use of his stick. He controls the drum by means of the reins, which are fastened to the stirrup-leather near the foot. The fame of the drum horse is often won on the field of battle. His duty becomes a matter of life and death, and in similar times he has his path to glory and renown. The horse that wins laurels in the battlefield, and carries himself with becoming dignity in the parade of peace, will sometimes find himself in the line of promotion to the proud position of drum horse in the regimental band.—Woman's Home Companion.

ENRENUMERATIVE BANK ACCOUNTS.

The banks of Australia, according to the London Economist, have adopted the plan of charging a fee for the care of accounts that do not yield remunerative returns. It is stated that the banks have come to this plan through excessive competition. We notice, too, says the American Banker, that the same question is coming up in Canada. A writer in the current Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association urges that the time for similar action has arrived. "The banks are not to be taken in by good advances ruled from seven to ten per cent., and customers were always charged for exchange bought on outside points, the accounts of the traders could be kept free of charge to them. But nowadays," continues the writer, "when interest rates have fallen from the above to four or five per cent. on first-class loans, it is apparent that banks cannot continue to make profits in this business without some compensating charges." Several of the prominent banks at Chicago some months ago took action on the matter, and are now, we believe, drawing a revenue from such accounts. If the banks have come to this plan, their owners belong to a class which formerly probably never thought of opening a bank account. They came to that as soon as they woke up to the convenience of writing cheques. The profitable accounts considered their unprofitableness, but the banks income declined and accounts were studied individually to find out their exact value, the barrenness of others became an excuse. At the same time the possibility that some of these accounts may in time become exceedingly profitable should be taken into consideration. It is a shrewd bank manager who is able to separate the progressive from the inefficient accounts.

The tramway committee of Glasgow town council has accepted the tender of E. P. Allis & Co., of the United States, for the engines to supply electric power. The figure of the successful tenderer are £114,544.

The treaty commissioners in Athabasca had some difficulty in coming to terms with the Beaver Indians on Peace river. It seems that one of the Indians a few days previous to the arrival of the commissioners killed a horse, for which he was arrested by the mounted police. This irritated the whole band, and they did not meet the commissioners amicably on their arrival.

Six thousand harvest excursionists are expected to arrive in Manitoba during the next ten days from the east. The Massey-Harris Company are completing plans for the construction of a fine club house and library for the use of their employees at Toronto. The building will cost \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The Rev. W. B. Cooley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

With Headache and relieve all the troubles that result from a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Stomach, Bowel, and Liver troubles, Pains in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE

In the hands of so many lives that have been made over great trouble. Our pills cure it where others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their action cleanse the system. In violent cases, five or six pills by "Carter's" are given, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Esquimaux & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE 34.

NORTH BOUND.

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
V. Victoria	9:00	9:15	9:15	9:30
Ar. Goldstream	9:28	9:43	9:43	9:58
Ar. Shawnigan Lake	10:14	10:29	10:29	10:44
Ar. Duncan	10:48	11:03	11:03	11:18
Ar. Nanaimo	12:14	12:29	12:29	12:44

Excursion tickets on sale to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays. The following rates are in effect on Saturdays only:

Goldstream 50c
and Return 75c
Children under 12 years 25c.

Shawnigan Lake 75c
and Return 1.00
Children under 12 years 40c.

Duncan's 1.00
and Return 1.50
Children under 12 years 50c.

For rates and all information apply to company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, GEO. L. COURTNEY, President, Traffic Manager.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spratt's wharf ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 11 AT 10 P. M.

For Naas River and Way Ports VIA VANCOUVER.

For freight and passage apply to the company's office, Junction block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd.
H. MATTHEW KERRIEY, Managing Director.

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE
Carrying Canadian and United States Mails and Express.

THROUGH TICKETS AND BILLS OF LADING

From British Columbia and Puget Sound Ports to

Atlin, Dawson and Yukon Points

Goods routed through in bond. Express matter and postal expenses carried at reasonable rates.

Fast through steamer service between Bennett City and Dawson City.

For rates and reservations apply at the General Office.

32 Fort Street, Victoria, or to

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Provincial News.

GRAND FORKS.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad track across the Kettle river at Cascade, a second bridge, 180 feet long across the gorge at Cascade, will also have to be built. This work will occupy at least one week. Then track laying west will be an easy matter, and three weeks' work will see trains running into Grand Forks. Work on the spur to the smelter site will be commenced this week.

Caspar Le Moine, a director of the Quebec bank, of Quebec, is here after making a tour of the Boundary country, where he owns large mining interests. Mr. Le Moine said: "The people of Eastern Canada do not realize the richness, or the enormous size of the mineral fields of the Boundary country. I am simply amazed at all I saw. I anticipate that this region will shortly become the most extensive mining section on the continent."

VANCOUVER.

A sum amounting to nearly \$500 is already in the committee's hands for the purpose of providing for expenses in connection with the holiday programme to be carried out on September 4th, Labor Day.

Mr. G. Scott is anxious to gain information as to the whereabouts of his son, Thomas Scott, who left the hospital on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, apparently cured of the ailment that took him there.

Mr. P. Robinson, superintendent of the Oro Fino mine, Fairview, is in the city. He brought down two gold bricks, the result of a short run of the mill. The bricks weigh 38 and 39 dwts. The smaller, the result of two days' run when the mill was started, weighs 6 oz. 65 dwts., the larger weighs 13 oz. 95 dwts. The gold is very pure, running about \$18 to the ounce. The bricks are the result of 14 days' run.

Lizzie Giles died in the city hospital on Saturday of cancer. Less than two months ago, Miss Giles left the home of her widowed mother in Montreal to come to Vancouver. Miss Giles was stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelly, 620 Prior street, when she was taken ill. About two weeks ago she was admitted to the city hospital. Her condition then was such that the hospital surgeon deemed it inadvisable to perform an operation. The young woman gradually became worse and passed away on Saturday.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The city police have information that various persons are already shooting grouse and pheasants, although the young birds are little more than half grown, and the close season has yet several weeks to run as regards grouse, while it will be unlawful to shoot pheasants until the usual proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

There will be a special meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in the city hall on Friday next. It is expected that a packing expert will be present and give practical demonstrations of the most approved methods of boxing fruit for market or for shipment.

The funeral of the late James Gunn took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street, to the Odd Fellows cemetery, at Sapperton. There was a large attendance.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors of the R. A. & L. Society a letter from Commissioner Kearney was read in which he reported having visited the municipalities of Kent and Ashcroft. Both these propose competing for the district prize. The experimental farm's exhibit will probably again be a conspicuous display as Superintendent Sharpe has promised his assistance.

The death occurred on Saturday night of Mr. John King, the well known gardener and fruit grower, Third avenue, aged 57 years. The deceased, who was a native of England, came to this province with his family about ten years ago from Manitoba. He was an authority in the orchard, and his services were always highly esteemed, and in demand at the annual exhibitions of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society. The deceased, who leaves a widow, daughter and son, was formerly a local preacher.

"He that is warm thinks all so," but many people are always cold because of poor blood. They need Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A recent contrivance for protecting the legs of horses from flies consists of a band attached to each leg, with a number of cords dangling from each band. English colliers and cowboys, and the press of rare books on musical topics are going up rapidly, largely on account of the increasing demand for the libraries of rich Americans.

Bloodlessness

Or as doctors say "Anæmia," is cured by using

Dr. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

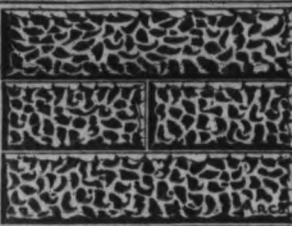
An anæmic person is usually weak, listless and pale. He gets out of breath on slight exertion, the pulse is rapid and weak, and sleep is often disturbed. The feet and hands are usually cold, the ankles swollen at nights, and there is puffiness under the eyes in the morning.

Since the cause of anæmia is the poverty of blood, or, in other words, lack of red corpuscles in the blood, it stands to reason that a cure can only be effected by making the blood rich and healthy.

No remedy has ever proved so successful as a treatment for anæmia as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It contains in pill form the elements which are lacking in the anæmic person. It creates new red corpuscles in the blood, and positively cures anæmia and all diseases arising from it, watery blood and exhausted nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box, at all druggists or Robinson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Rock Faced Stone
Steel Siding, Galvanized
or Painted.



It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect— is very easy to apply— offers fire proof protection— and can't be penetrated by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited
Manufacturers, Toronto.

A. B. FRASER, SR.,
SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

A HEALTHY ESSENTIAL.

Perspiration, Even if Excessive, is a Condition to be Sought Rather Than Avoided.

"Perspiration is essential to health," writes Edward B. Warrman in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "A person in good health never suffers from the heat or the cold unless unduly exposed. One may be inconvenienced by excessive perspiration, but it is a condition of health rather than to be sought to be avoided. Too much of a good thing, however, is not desirable. Proper care of the body, proper diet, proper exercise, with proper clothing, will produce a normal condition. In which condition the heat will not oppress one. Let me especially caution against the too sudden checking of perspiration. Millions of canals or tubes from the inner part of the body open their little mouths at the surface, and through these channels incessantly flow at times a fluid containing the wastes and impurities of the system is passing outward and is emitted out of the skin. This fluid must have exit or we die in a few hours. If it does not have vent at the surface of the body it must have some internal escape. Nature abhors shocks she does a vacuum. Heat distends the mouth of these ducts and promotes a flow of fluid; on the other hand, cold contracts them, and the fluid is at first arrested, then dammed up, and then it rebounds. If these mouths are gradually closed Nature has time to adapt herself to the circumstances by opening her channels into the great internal waterways of the body, and no harm follows; hence the safety and wisdom of cooling off slowly after an exertion, and the danger of cooling off rapidly under the same circumstances. Encourage perspiration, under proper conditions and with proper clothing. Also, keep the body warm and clean, and at the end of the season you will be mentally, morally and physically sound."

RHUMATISM CAN'T EXIST

When the kidneys are kept healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is urine acid left in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys strong and active in their work of filtering the blood, and thus remove the cause of rheumatism. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box.

ROMANCE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

The history of England is the great romance of the modern world. Sprung from the mingled blood of Celt, Saxon, Scandinavian and Norman, the Englishman has made his island home the theatre of a school of government for the world, the factory of the world. This precious stone set in the silver sea. "This happy breed of men, this little world."

The story of England outdoes the Waverley novels. Its pages are the battle-grounds of the full meridian of life. Its panorama extends like the visions of an euclyptus. "Innumerable of status and splendid days." The mightiest Julius Cæsar, legionsaries build walls and empires, and wither; wild men struggle with wild men; monarchies trace the Peter Noster to award lips; petty kingdoms melt together; Saxons strike down Celts; Normans strike down Saxons; Crusaders cross the seas; Bunyadee listens to a great charter; English judges and English priests struggle against the dominion of Roman law and Roman theology; Hotspurs and Warwick march across the stage; sons of serfs are born free men; English kings lay claim to the lands of France; books are printed; rebellions break out against the Roman pontiff; traders and sailors roam abroad; Bacon reasons; Shakespeare dramatizes; the nation shudders at the roll of royal tyranny; royal societies are founded; weavers weave; spinners spin; bobbin and shuttle load ships; chapter succeeds chapter, till the great volume of the nineteenth century is reached.

England created the best and freest government in the world; England made the greatest literature; England has brought forth Bacon, Newton, Darwin; England has wrought the only system of law that can match that of Rome; England has sent forth among us the greatest adventures, colonizers, civilizers; England, by Drake and Howard of Effingham, has annexed the channel to her coast; England has sent westward Raleigh and Cabot, Pilgrims to Massachusetts, younger sons to Virginia, Wolfe to Canada, Clive and Warren Hastings to India, Dampier and Cook to Australia; Gordon and Kitchener to Khartoum, creating them vi et armis great regions of the earth to have and to hold to them and their English heirs forever—Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. in the August Atlantic.

Mining News

Through East Kootenay and Slocan.

Mr. James D. Sward, M.E., has returned from an extensive trip through the Slocan and East Kootenay districts. In East Kootenay he reports that there is a great deal of development work in progress, and this is particularly the case in the vicinity of Windermere. In a chat with Mr. Sward he stated that it was reported that the Red Line group, near Windermere, which is under bond to Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, is showing up remarkably well. It is stated that a large body of phenomenally rich ore is in sight. He continued:

"In the Sullivan group, which is owned principally by the late owners of the Le Roi Mining Company, a bed of galena lying flat has been struck. A prospecting shaft has recently been sunk in this, and has penetrated the vein for a distance of 30 feet, and the hanging wall has not yet been met. This property bids fair to be one of the largest silver-lead producers in Canada. The North Star is about to erect a tramway for the transportation of its ore from the branch railway, which will be a spur from the main line and will be constructed to a little beyond Kimberley. The Gem, one of the Sullivan group, is showing up remarkably well. The railroad should be completed to the North Star mine within the next three months.

"There is considerable development on Perry creek, on the well known large quartz veins which they have in this section. Messrs. Neil and others have banded the Estrella group there for \$300,000. "Around Fernie, the coal and coke section, there is considerable activity, and the coke ovens now under construction will soon be finished. When this is done there will be a total of 250 ovens. This number will be ample to supply the increasing requirements of British Columbia, and to allow a considerable surplus for export to Great Falls and other American western smelting centers.

"In the vicinity of Moyie City there is considerable activity. On the Lake Shore group, recently purchased by the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, a seven-drill compressor is being installed. The plant will be in operation in a few days. "Around New Denver most of the mines are closed down on account of the disagreement between the mine owners and the men over the eight-hour law; in fact, the whole of the Slocan country is practically closed down. It is hoped that there will soon be an adjustment of the differences between the two parties at issue.

"The Bodin mine, under the management of Mr. Sandford, has made a phenomenal showing in the past few months and is regarded as one of the big producers of ore in the Slocan district. "The Galena mines were recently purchased by Mr. Cecil Hand for Mr. A. W. McCune and others of Salt Lake City. These mines, which are situated in the Bodin valley, are a valuable one it must have been a good large sum. From the Novelties, which adjoin the Galena mines, and which is believed to have the same ledge, nearly 400 tons of rich galena ore has been shipped. The property is under lease to Messrs. Benedict & Co. The property is regarded as having a bright future.

"The California above New Denver, is being incorporated and the work of developing it will be commenced at once. "At Sandon the big mines are about all shut down, with the exception of a small amount of development work not being in being done. The Minnesota Silver Company, operating the Ivanhoe group, near the Slocan Star, has ordered a five-drill compressor plant. This will be used in the driving of a 4,000-foot tunnel to tap the vein at much lower depth than hitherto. When completed this will be the finest tunnel in the Slocan. It is now in for a distance of 1,400 feet.

"The property familiarly known as the Paris Peak group, which is owned by Patrick McCune, and which is located on the north fork of Kasko creek, has been bonded by Mr. George Hughes and others for \$75,000. This is a silver-lead property of considerable merit.

"On the lower level of the Payne a large body of ore has been struck. This has had a most encouraging effect on the miners of the Slocan district, as this is the deepest working in that section when measured from the apex of the vein to the place where this latest find has been made.

"At Alsworth there is but little development in progress. On the Highland and Black Diamond, however, one Ingersoll-Sargant air compressor of four-drill capacity has been installed, and is operated by a Pelton water wheel, which is run under a head of 1,500 feet. This is the greatest head of water at present in use in the Kootenays.

"To return to the Slocan I might mention that the Ruth Mines are enlarging their plant by the addition of a compressor plant, a concentrating mill of a capacity of 120 tons per day and a tramway. The mill and the tramway are almost completed and will be in operation in a few weeks."—Rossland Miner.

Grand Forks Notes.

A plant, including a five-drill compressor for the Zella M. in Sheridan Camp, Wash., passed through Grand Forks last week. Harry Sheads, a well known assayer and mining man, has completed the task of preparing, on behalf of the Grand Forks Board of Trade, at the request of the provincial government, a collection of the ores of the Kettle River mining district for the Canadian Mining exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Sheads was successful in securing a collection of splendid specimens, which will be truly representative of the Boundary. Among the mines which contributed the samples were the Royal Victoria, Pathfinder, Earthquake, Mammoth and Diamond Hides, Little Nell, and Twinkl-Hummingbird, the B.C. R. Bell, Ore Deposits, Morison, Winnipeg, Rathmullen, Gold Drop, Stenward, Brooklyn, Knob Hill, Old Ironwides, Brandon and Golden Crown, City of Paris and Lincoln. Mr. Sheads says the most impressive sight he witnessed on his tour was two large dumps of ore at the B. C. mine in Summit camp. No. 1 contains 4,000 tons of ore running from 25 to 30 per cent. in copper and 20 per cent. of silver to the ton. The second dump of inferior quality comprises 3,000 tons. Its values are 10 per cent. copper and 5 oz.

of silver to the ton. Superintendent John Serfatoff informed him that all this ore was taken out, not by stopping, but in the ordinary course of development work.

Napoleon Wells, a New York mining engineer, who represents Montreal and California capitalists, has acquired on their behalf several interests in the Boundary country. After completing his tour of the Boundary he will proceed to Camp McKinney and the Similkameen country. In the course of an interview Mr. Wells said: "After inspecting the various camps I came to the conclusion that this section is destined to become the greatest mining region in the western hemisphere. The conditions for mining are ideal. What astonished me most was to see the enormous ledges which raise to the surface, and which in some instances can be traced for miles. The veins are usually strong and well defined.

"If Boston people, who are heavy holders of copper stocks, and the outside world generally only realized the copper wealth of the Boundary representatives would be sent here in hot haste to make investments."

Kamloops Camp.

Assessment work has been completed on the Hogstake property, situated about 56 miles up the North Thompson. The property, which is a silver-lead proposition, is looking well.

The Fothock people are pushing work in the crosscut on the 250-foot level and expect to meet the 18-foot vein of native copper and glance within a few days. At the present time they are going through ore carrying a considerable amount of copper pyrites. A large amount of the ore has been brought up during the last few days.

We have pleasure in recording another good discovery about eight miles south of Hughes ranch, made by Donald Simpson, who formerly worked at the Potlouch. He has got a good vein of white quartz about 4 ft. 6 in. in width, carrying fairly well in copper pyrites and small gold values. The vein is between good walls of dioritic schist, widening with depth. Several weeks' work has been done on the property and another man has been sent out this week to push work and put up a cabin.

The representatives of the French Exploration Syndicate have purchased an interest in the Wheel Tamar group, owned by O. S. Batchelor and others.

One of the finest showings in the camp is to be seen on the Truth group. Crosscuts and trail shafts have shown up an immense vein of ore carrying from 5 to 15 per cent. of copper pyrites, and considerable gold values. A well timbered shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 feet and is all in the ore with an 18-inch band of high grade ore across the bottom. The vein is shown to be over 200 feet wide, all of which is ore-bearing containing richer bands. Inland Sentinel.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Four—		
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.50	
Like of the Woods, per bbl.	5.50	
Leitch's, per bbl.	5.50	
K. K. H. H., per bbl.	5.00	
Snodgrass, per bbl.	5.00	
Malaga, per bbl.	5.00	
XXX Enderby, per bbl.	5.00	
Grain—		
Wheat, per ton	30.00	25.00
Corn (white), per ton	27.00	25.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	27.00	30.00
Oats, per ton	21.00	20.00
Barley, per ton	20.00	19.00
Rolls (H. & K.), 75 sack	0.4	
Rolls (H. & K.), 75 sack	0.4	
Feed—		
Hay (baled) per ton	10.00	12.00
Straw, per bale	5.00	7.50
Alfalfa, per ton	22.00	25.00
Brass, per ton	20.00	22.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00	30.00
Vegetables—		
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs.	1.25	
Water cross, per bunch	5	
Watermelon, per bunch	400	60
Cabbage, per lb.	10	
Cauliflower, per head	10	
Lettuce, 3 heads for	10	
Lettuce, 4 bds. for	25	
Onions, per lb.	3	
Onions (pickling), per lb.	3	
Peas, per lb.	10	
Beans, per lb.	15	
Peas, per lb.	4	
Cucumbers, Island, each	10	
Cucumbers, Ohio, per doz.	25	
Rhubarb, 2 bunches for	25	
Rhubarb, per lb.	2	
Carrots, per lb.	2	
Corn, per lb.	2	
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	15	
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	80	
Oysters (Olympic), per pt.	50	
Oysters (Kanter), per pt.	50	
Herring, per lb.	60	
Flour, per lb.	4	
Crabs, 3 for	25	
Farm Produce—		
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.	25	
Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz.	25	
Butter (Della creamery), per lb.	15	
Butter (Della creamery), per lb.	15	
Butter (Della creamery), per lb.	15	
Cheese (Canadian), per lb.	15	
Lard, per lb.	12	
Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb.	15	
Hams (Canadian), per lb.	15	
Bacon (American), per lb.	15	
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14	
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14	
Shoulders, per lb.	14	
Beef, per lb.	12	
Mutton, per lb.	12	
Pork, per lb.	12	
Chickens, white, per lb.	10	
Chickens, red, per lb.	10	
Strawberries, per box	15	
Raspberries, per box	15	
Blackberries, per box	15	
Apples, per box	15	
Pears, 3 for	25	
Plums, per box	15	
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